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October 27

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United States Colonialism in Puerto Rico

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

To U.S. Corporations and the U.S. Government:

- A cheap labor force which can be exploited because the unemployment rate is 30% and workers are legally unprotected.
- A tax-exempt bonanza for U.S. companies with weak anti-pollution laws and no profit restrictions.
- A captive market for U.S. goods, because the U.S. Congress controls all trade and currency.
- A lucrative U.S. tourist industry which brings with it drugs, prostitution and organized crime.
- A steady source of cheap migrant labor for the farms, factories and service industries in the United States.
- A perfect site for U.S. military bases to "assure the political stability" so favorable to

U.S. interests in Latin America and the Caribbean. At present 13% of Puerto Rico's best agricultural land is occupied by U.S. military bases.

- A "showcase for democracy" in which the U.S. has jurisdiction over eighty-five basic areas of Puerto Rican political and economic life including citizenship, migration, currency, postal service, communications and all trade.

To Puerto Ricans:

- Their fertile and beautiful land, exploited and robbed, first by Spain and then by the U.S.
- Vital political and economic decisions made by the U.S. Congress, depriving the nation of its sovereignty.
- Unemployment, low wages, brutally oppressive working and living conditions.
- Massive oil refineries, a proposed superport and strip mining project which threaten to destroy the island's natural resources and make vast areas of the island totally uninhabitable.
- Forced migration to the U.S.—to discrimination in housing, schools, jobs and daily life.
- Over one-third of Puerto Rican women of

child-bearing age have been forcibly sterilized by U.S. drug companies' experimentation and other methods.

To the People of the United States:

- The Puerto Rican peoples' fight is also our fight. U.S. corporations, such as the oil companies and their partners in the government which have colonized the Puerto Rican people, deceive and exploit us everyday.
- Starvation wages for Puerto Ricans on the island and in the U.S. are used as a lever to keep our wages low. In our name big business, the military and the U.S. government oppress an entire people.
- In 1976, the United States will celebrate its 200th anniversary as a nation. It is a farce to celebrate the 1776 revolution against colonialism while denying freedom to another people. We who rejected U.S. domination in Vietnam must join in demanding an end to U.S. domination of the courageous Puerto Rican people. SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE IN A MASSIVE NATIONAL MOBILIZATION TO MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ON OCTOBER 27, 1974.

**INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO!
A BI-CENTENNIAL WITHOUT COLONIES!**



a Bi-Centennial Without Colonies!

PUERTO RICO'S STRUGGLE - OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Forum

Friday, Aug. 23

7:30 p.m.

**Tishman Auditorium,
Vanderbilt Hall
NYU Law School**

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(Southwest corner of Washington
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DONATION - \$2.00

SPEAKERS

JUAN MARI BRAS

Secretary General, Puerto Rican
Socialist Party

ARTHUR KINOY

National Lawyers Guild

YURI KOCHIYAMA

Asian Americans for Action

ALFREDO LOPEZ

Executive Secretary, Puerto Rican
Solidarity Day Committee

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Black Support Committee
for Puerto Rican Independence

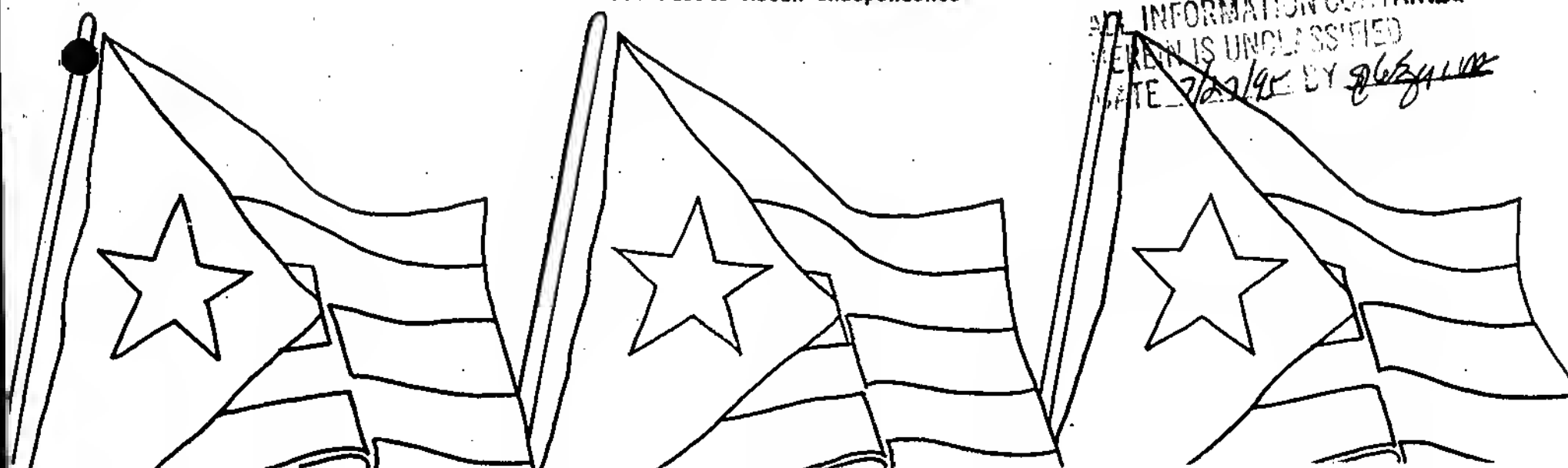
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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

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NY - NNJ Regional Office

Regional Office Report - Regional Meeting, Oneonta, NY July 27-28, 1974

EVENTS:

May 18th - About 200 people from around the Region took part in a March and Rally at West Point. Speakers were Al Hubbard, Irma Zigas, and Bob MacFarlane. Barbara Dane sang. A picnic followed the rally.
June 7th, 8th & 9th - Members from Buffalo, Oneonta and NYC attended a conference on the 5th anniversary of the founding of the PRG in South Vietnam. The conference was held in Montreal, Canada and was organized by the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada. VVAW/WSO members also came from Chicago and Burlington, VT.

July 1st through 4th - During the demos in Washington, DC, this Region had the largest contingent both in the encampment and during the mass March and Rally. Buses came from Buffalo, Rochester, NYC, Providence, RI and Northern New Jersey. There was a high degree of support by the Revolutionary Union and the Revolutionary Student Brigade in this Region for the demos.

REGIONAL GROWTH:

Activity is continuing in a number of areas throughout the summer. This in itself is significant as the summer is usually a period of low activity. There is no longer a chapter in Albany, although there may be some renewed interest there in some level of organizing. Potsdam is virtually defunct. Chapters are forming in Syracuse and Northern New Jersey. The Fredonia Chapter is planning to get off the ground when the school year starts. There is virtually no structured activity in Connecticut or Rhode Island, though contacts are slowly being made.

NATIONAL PROJECTS:

Since the Lawton speaking tour, there has been virtually no support, other than mailings to prisoners and active duty service people, on the Regional level. Chapter level support was covered in chapter reports.

NSCM PLANNING:

This is proceeding slightly behind schedule. Max Housing is pretty much taken care of and food is being organized. We have run into snags finding a good meeting site, but expect them to be resolved this week. The Buffalo Chapter and the RO should be able to handle all anticipated needs.

FINANCES:

We are approximately \$40.00 in the red with no money coming in. This means we have no financial cushion for the NSCM. A fund raising letter sent out before the demos in Washington failed to even pay its costs. This situation should continue - and probably slightly worsen - until late September or so, when we should be able to do some fund raising activities.

STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES:

Generally the same as before. Due to its nature, and the diversity of the Region, the RO functions well on formalistic details (mailings, newsletters, resources, etc) but is not in any position to do much Political education, direction or organizing. Because of the growth and outreach taking place on local levels, this is not a serious problem at this point.

What is the Revolutionary Union?

Today the need for revolution is becoming clearer to more and more people, here and throughout the world. The system we live under, ruled by bankers and big businessmen, is heading into deeper crisis and chaos, in this country and internationally. Unemployment, speed-up, inflation, the decay of society and breakdown of social services, attacks on democratic rights, discrimination and degradation of women, domination of oppressed nations and minority nationalities, wars of aggression and the threat of world war—all are increasing as our rulers bear down on us harder and battle others like them for the spoils from the robbery of peoples like us throughout the world.

But this only further exposes how this system is a worldwide system of plunder, a system of imperialism. And the struggle of the exploited and oppressed against this system is growing worldwide. In this country, the last decade has seen mighty mass movements against the oppression of minority nationalities, against wars of aggression, the oppression of women, police terror and government repression, and against the attacks on our living and working conditions.

As a communist organization, the RU bases itself on building these mass movements. But beyond this, the RU bases itself on the understanding that the oppression of the people flows from the basic contradiction of this system: the exploitation of the working people by the capitalist-imperialists. And the liberation of the people lies in the overthrow of the imperialists by the working class, the replacement of capitalism and all exploitation with socialism, under the rule of the working class, which will advance society to communism, completely classless society.

To achieve this historic task, to unite and lead all the people's struggles to this goal, the working class must have the leadership of its own Party, the general staff of its revolutionary struggle. In this country the working class does not now have such a Party, since the so-called Communist Party, USA long ago sold out the working class and now aims at preserving the imperialist system. At this time, while working to build and unite the people's movements, the RU sees its major task as uniting with all others standing for the revolutionary interests of the working class to form this new Communist Party.

The creation of this Party will mean a great advance for the people's struggle in this country and will help bring closer the day when the decay and corruption of imperialist exploitation will be overcome by the international working class, representing the great majority of mankind and holding the future in its hands. ■



Revolutionary Union

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BUILD THE ANTI- IMPERIALIST VETERANS MOVEMENT



A COLLECTION OF ARTICLES BY THE
REVOLUTIONARY UNION

10¢

VET STRUGGLE GROWS

Thousands of veterans, workers, G.I.'s and students coming to Washington, July 4 to demonstrate. People demanding amnesty and an end to imperialist aggression in Indochina. Demanding Nixon's ouster—"on his ass, for his crimes and for his class". Angry thousands demanding an end to oppressive and racist less-than-honorable discharges, telling government and VA bureaucrats that vets won't accept their criminal excuse for benefits. Thousands seeing that vets' problems, and the problems of the rest of the people come from the same source—U.S. Imperialism, a profit-seeking blood sucking monster that needs to be smashed.

The significance of this demonstration, called by VVAW/WSO, a mass anti-imperialist organization growing out of the struggles of Vietnam Vets who opposed the war in Indo-China, goes beyond even all this.

These 4 days of struggle can be a giant step in building an anti-imperialist veterans movement— a movement that while fighting around the day to day issues of veterans, focuses them all on their source—the imperialist system. This cannot be a narrow reform group, begging for a few crumbs, but one that opposes all aspects of imperialism whether it be imperialist aggression, repression against Black people, or speed-up in the shops. The veterans movement must be linked up with the developing revolutionary workers' movement and all the people's struggles. This demonstration in its building, organizing propaganda, tactics, targets, and overall politics shows the strength of building an antiimperialist vets movement as part of the overall United Front Against Imperialism.

The Revolutionary Union supports this demonstration for several reasons. First we agree with the idea of the demonstration as it was presented by VVAW/WSO and with the five demands. The demonstration is a solid blow against imperialism. It unites people against many faces of the system, and in particular represents one of the only recent mass mobilizations against continued U.S. aggression in S.E. Asia.

The demand to implement the agreements exposes the hypocrisy of the ruling class. They never intended to live up to them and now in blatant disregard of the peace agreements are propping up the puppet leader of South Vietnam, Thieu, as well as the increasingly isolated Lon Nol clique in Cambodia. The demand for amnesty says that all who resisted the war were justi-



fied whether in the military or by resisting the draft. This is not a forgive and forget plea. The war was unjust, to resist was justified.

Secondly, the RU feels it is important to support the activities of VVAW/WSO as a mass anti-imperialist organization. VVAW/WSO is one of the few anti-war organizations of the late 60's which developed into a consciously anti-imperialist organization and remained on a revolutionary path into the 70's. It is the existing mass organization that can link up and give leadership to the developing upsurge among veterans and keep it from the swamp of poverty pimps and narrow bread and butter reformism.

The success of this demonstration will be very helpful in building VVAW/WSO as one of the important anti-imperialist forces in this country.

Thirdly, the RU feels the demonstration as we said earlier, can be an important step in the creation of an anti-imperialist vets movement that is closely linked up with the revolutionary workers' movement, and the United Front Against Imperialism. This demonstration is only a first step in the creation of this movement, but much of the organizing that went into it shows the potential for such a movement.

For example, in Newark, members of VVAW/WSO, Outlaw (an anti-imperialist postal workers' organization), the Revolutionary Student Brigade, and the Revolutionary Union co-operated in building a demonstration at the regional VA office. The demonstrators seized the director's office and a fight with police in the halls of the building followed. Demands were raised around the bureaucracy at the VA and the extension of benefits to all vets regardless of bad discharges. The demonstrators also raised that the VA publicize the July 1-4 demonstration and its five demands. The demonstration was built mainly among veterans, but also in plants, communities, and schools.

VVAW/WSO members put forward the idea of a veterans' "shit list" that could be signed with complaints raised at the VA hospital, VA center etc. Tables were set up at these places literature about the demonstration. The response was tremen-

dous! The "shit list" collected statements not only about the VA bureaucracy but also such things as "Death to imperialism". Many vets greeted the idea of a demonstration and a fighting vets movement enthusiastically.

Several local vets' groups were drawn into the work of building for the Newark and Washington demos. There was initially resistance with some people over the idea of amnesty. But at least some unity was achieved after struggle around the war as an imperialist war fought for the monopolists and against the interests of workers. Several members of these local vets groups participated in the seizure of the directors' office and the demonstration outside.

Through these struggles and the political discussion around them, many vets began to realize their fight was with more than the VA, and that the government wasn't going to work for vets or other working people.

At the same time support was mobilized amongst workers in general in North Jersey. Postal workers, both vets and non-vets, were very active in the struggle. Word of the office seizure was spread in the nearby Seacausus Bulk Mail Facility as it was taking place. This work and the work in general around July 1-4 has helped lay the basis for going back to bring many more into an anti-imperialist vets movement.

The RU recently participated in a wildcat in an auto plant in Detroit. Many of the active leaders of the 3-1/2 day walk-out and shutdown of Dodge Truck were vets. When these workers heard about the demo July 1-4, they greeted the idea of vets getting together to fight enthusiastically. While unable to come to Washington, many were anxious to take up the struggles of vets. And the July 1-4 actions were seen by some as part of a common struggle.

The RU built for the demonstration all around the country, both among vets and among workers and oppressed people in general. We also tried to involve students as well as forces from the anti-war, amnesty, and anti-Nixon movements. Everywhere we saw a tremendous response to the idea of a fighting vets movement that would link up with the other struggles against imperialism. This movement is just barely coming into existence and will be attacked from many sides.

Poverty Pimps, reformists, and government officials have fallen all over each other to build themselves at the expense of vets and lead the movement into dead



ends. A vets movement does exist! This is undeniable! The question is who will lead it and where will it go. If anti-imperialist forces do not take up these tasks then it creates fertile ground for the opportunists by abandoning the masses of vets. This demonstration is crucial in developing this movement.

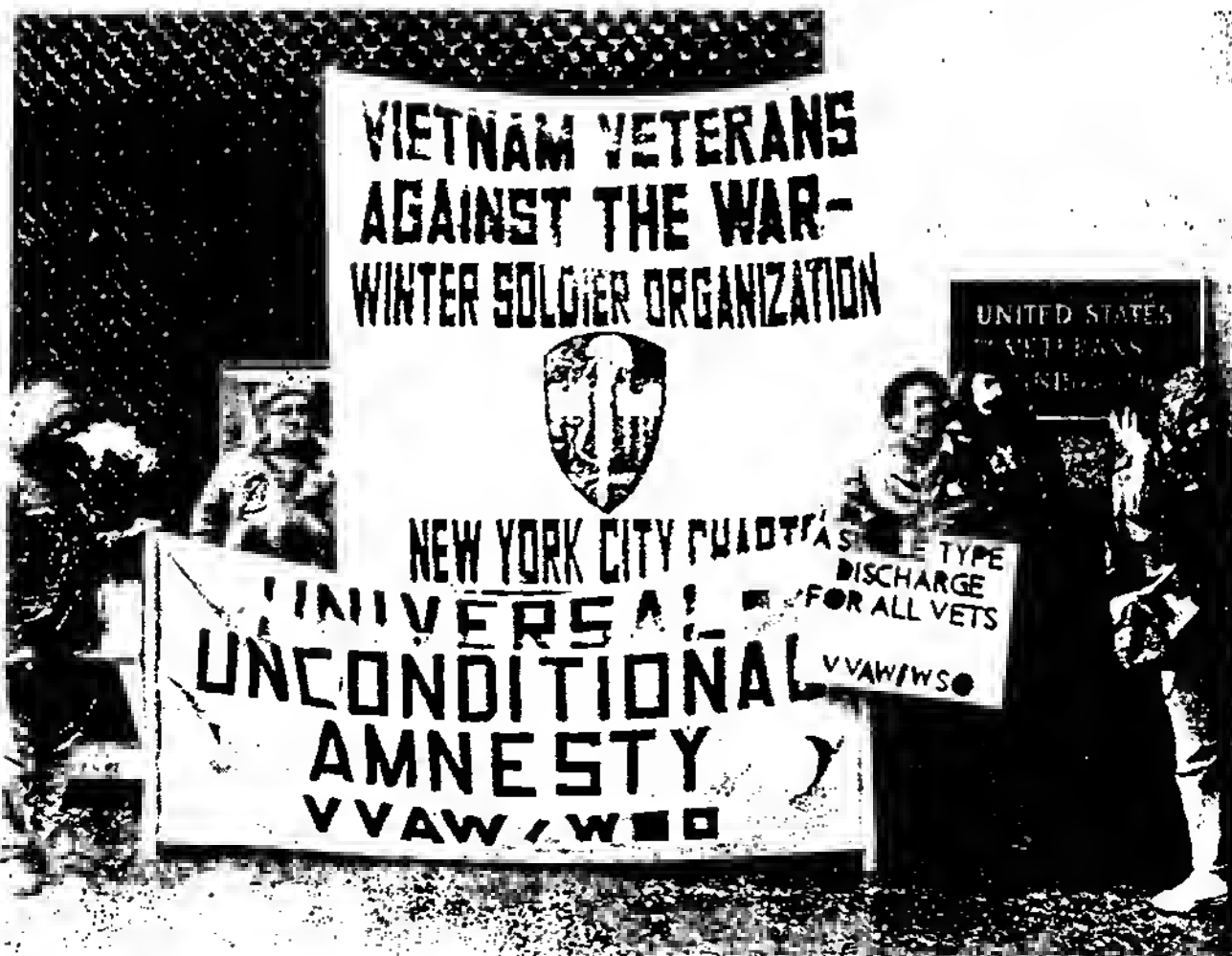
The path forward from here is most important. Extensive discussion and struggle over this point should go on. One of the reasons we have put this pamphlet out is to contribute to this struggle. The struggle within VVAW/WSO over these points is particularly important. We hope the RU can contribute to these discussions both by publications like this as well as through our work with VVAW/WSO. We have tried to make our position clear through our line and practice. We feel that an anti-imperialist organization based on vets and GI's is necessary to the further development of the vets movement and anti-imperialist united front. Particularly important is to build this organization among all nationalities taking up struggles against national oppression directed against vets and all people and building strong multi-national

unity. This is one of the main weaknesses of the present movement.

We have tried, in building for this demonstration, to struggle for this position in a principled and open fashion while upholding the democratic decisions of VVAW/WSO regarding the nature of the demo. We think a great deal of unity has been built in this fashion and the basis for greater unity has been laid.

Finally, we think work around the national action is very important to building a new Communist Party, the central task of communists at the present time. A unified center is needed that can tie all the various struggles of the people together around a revolutionary program.

Many people have raised questions about the role of communists in mass organizations. One thing we have tried to show is that communists do not build themselves at the expense of the mass movement. Communists have always been in the forefront of the mass struggle of the working class and all its allies. While fighting hard for the position that they feel best serves the interest of the people, communists respect the democracy of the mass organ-



ization. While fighting for their position, Communists believe that real unity comes from open and above board struggle. In the course of this, they never lose sight of or subordinate their long-term goal of socialist revolution to the immediate, day to day tasks.

Building the party means building the mass movement as well. Flowing from an opportunist line on mass struggle, groups like the Progressive Labor Party, or more recently, the Communist League, build themselves like blood-suckers by splitting and drawing off individuals from the mass movement. We have always opposed such sectarianism and tried to show in practice that our line is the opposite. While we feel it would be incorrect for VVAW/WSO as a mass organization to take a formal stand on the lines being struggled out leading to a party, it is extremely important for individuals in VVAW/WSO to take up these questions. Struggles over building a revolutionary or a reformist united front, for example, can only strengthen the work of mass organizations. The question of whether

to tail behind liberal politicians and union bureaucrats or to rely on the masses of people is not an academic debate. It is a life and death question that goes to the heart of the struggle and determines the future.

The discussion and struggle over the nature of the vets movement and work among GI's is not only for the development of VVAW/WSO, but can be an important contribution to the development of the program of a new Communist Party.

This pamphlet is a collection of articles from the RU's newspaper, Revolution. We are reprinting them in the hope that it will help clarify the questions facing the veterans' movement today, and begin to point the way forward.

The veterans' movement is growing rapidly. Through pickets, marches, and building seizures it is inspiring all working and oppressed people, as well as fighting for the needs of veterans. The task before us is to build a fighting multi-national veterans' movement and link it with the broader United Front Against Imperialism.

BUILD THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST VETERANS MOVEMENT!!



National monthly newspaper of the Revolutionary Union

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Washington, D.C. Demo July 1-4

Vets' Movement On the Rise

Vietnam vets are on the move. All over the country, they have been demonstrating, sitting in, saying "No!" to the lies being pushed down their throat. For example, on March 29, so-called "Honor Vietnam Veterans Day", vets took the opportunity to expose the sham "honor" and real mistreatment they are getting (see *May Revolution*).

These militant actions, many of which linked the rising veterans movement to the overall struggle against imperialism, put the government so uptight that the next day, Nixon appointed Veterans Administration chief Donald Johnson to carry out a special inquiry into the effectiveness of his own agency. The result was that veterans' cries to "Dump Donald Johnson" became all the stronger, and before month's end Johnson declared he would resign.

The fact that another of Nixon's friends has fallen under the hatchet does not mean that things really will get better for vets. But Johnson's forced departure does contain several lessons. It demonstrates that vets get results by relying on mass action, not on those "concerned" politicians who took up the vets' demands only when they no longer could ignore them, and not one minute sooner.

For another thing, Johnson is a former National Commander of the American Legion, showing that the struggle of veterans for their needs and rights must be directed in part against the right wing of the veterans movement and the reactionary veterans lobby.

No Heroes' Welcome

There are over six million Vietnam era vets, about three million of whom served in Vietnam. They are mostly from the working class or lower petty bourgeoisie. Many entered the service with illusions of "defending democracy" or at least getting some decent job training. Some had their eyes opened by the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle, others by the military's racism and the class contradictions between officer corps and enlisted men. Thousands ended up fighting the U.S. military while still in Vietnam, and came back determined to continue that fight.

Others discovered when they returned that the "heroes' welcome" they expected was reserved for a bunch of elite pilot POW's. What awaited vets instead was joblessness, callous mistreatment and miserable "benefits" from the VA, discrimination of third world vets as well as on account of bad discharges, and employers' fears that vets are "walking time bombs".

The government and the veterans lobby have worked hard to give the impression that vets are a little better off than the average Joe, and that concerned agencies are working overtime to ensure that "their boys" get nothing but the best. But nothing could be further from the truth.

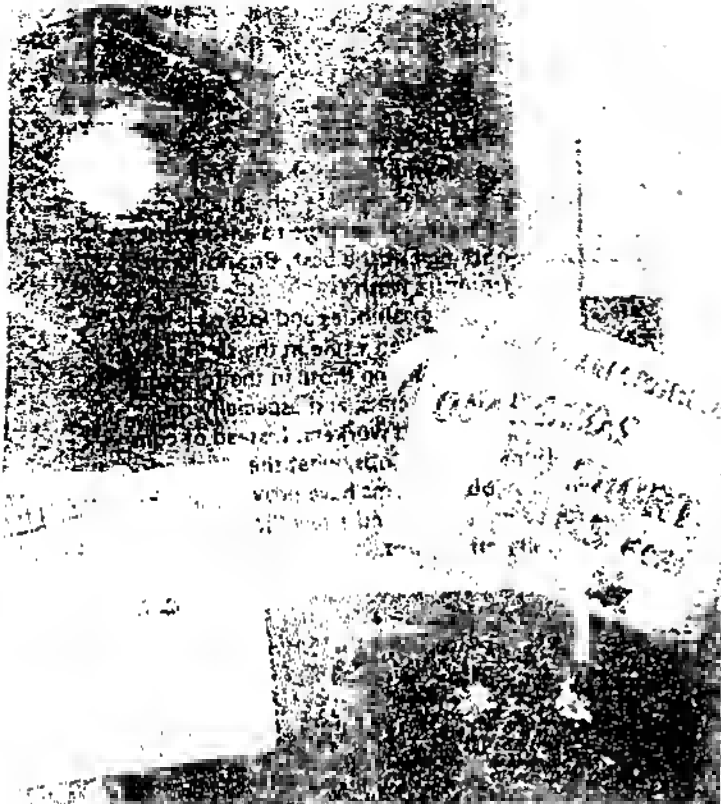
Veterans, because of disabilities and loss of job or school experience suffered while in the service, are now finding themselves among those in the forefront of attacks on the working class, and especially on Black and other third world workers. Instead of compensation, job training and jobs, what the much advertised veterans' job programs have provided is a lot of profits for ad companies and a few "job training" programs, usually minus jobs.



Phoney V.A. claims can't hide the high unemployment rate of Vietnam era vets

When jobs are made available, there is almost always a catch somewhere. For example, vets who applied for jobs at the Post Office under a special program called the Veterans Readjustment Act (VRA), found that this "preferential treatment" was nothing but a hoax and a source of cheap and expendable labor for the Postal Service. Vets hired under the VRA programs can be fired or laid off at any time without appeal, have no access to the grievance procedure, and are denied Sunday premium pay given to all other government employees.

In New York, VVAW have responded to this injustice with spirited struggle, linking it to the rank and file postal workers' movement as a whole and the demand of all substitutes to be made regular. By exposing the shabby truth behind this "special" vets' program, they have won strong support from other Post Office workers.



"Job programs" like the VRA exploit vets and must be fought by all workers

VA = Sham

Most veterans' programs and benefits are administered by the do-nothing, government-run Veterans Administration. Veterans' programs are not at all a top priority for the government, which currently spends about \$5 billion a year on retired officers' benefits. By contrast, total VA benefits and compensation to Vietnam era veterans in 1972 amounted to less than half of that—\$2.4 billion.

The VA carries out the policies of the veterans lobby and the government and has actively promoted attacks on veterans and Vietnam veterans in particular. Last year, for example, the VA proposed to cut disability ratings of Vietnam era vets.

According to this proposal, a veteran who had a leg would have his monthly payment cut from \$275 to \$100. The plan was temporarily shelved because of public resistance, but will almost certainly be revived in some form in the near future.

The VA provides training and employment programs for veterans, but these are often of very low quality. The VA also provides medical services, but these are often of very low quality. The VA also provides housing services, but these are often of very low quality.

conditions and not uncommonly forced to lie for hours in their own excrement. Drug misuse is rampant. Vets have resisted these conditions with protests of all kinds, also supporting demands for better pay and working conditions for hospital staff.

The other major area of benefits administered by the VA is the GI bill. At schools and colleges all over the country, veterans have been rising in struggle for a living wage they can live on. The present \$220 monthly benefit is not enough to survive on, even without the cost of food and books. Recently, on Vietnam Veterans Day, mostly third-world vets from the NY City VA system made their anger known to a congressional subcommittee, as well as in a spontaneous march to the national headquarters. The veterans have vowed to continue their struggle until their demands are met.

Question of Discharges

An important demand of the veterans movement which has been widely raised following the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), is for the abolition of the present system of bad discharges, which affects 100,000 Vietnam era vets.

First, many of them given for resistance to the war because of racism and repression. Second, they prevent the veteran from receiving benefits or unemployment and are a source of discrimination on the job market. Third, they are especially hard hit—the percentage of bad discharges given to third world GIs being double that within the armed forces.



who resist the military, like ANOL's in Japan, are hit with bad discharges

Knowing that the discharge system is a major source of military discipline and racial discrimination, the VA is a major factor holding back many vets

in the struggle against economic attacks, VVAW/WSO has raised the demand for a single type discharge for all vets and confronted the VA with dozens of militant actions aimed at winning decent benefits for all vets. Where this campaign has been built strongly, it has also proven to be an important tool in winning Black and Latin vets to the struggle and a first step in building multinational unity.

The upsurge of the veterans movement within the last several months comes about because they are particularly hard hit by the current round of economic attacks and cutbacks directed against working people in general.

This upsurge follows a time of relative quiet among vets. A few years ago the vets movement was also very active, though somewhat different from the present day one. Because of their experiences in the war, seeing the naked, terroristic, thoroughly reactionary face of imperialism, vets became very active in the anti-war movement and made many contributions to it. Operation Dewey Canyon III called by VVAW, where vets threw their medals at the Capitol Building, deeply moved many Americans and helped bring home the truth of U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people.

VVAW did much to expose the myth of G.I. support for the war. The task now is to link up these present vets' struggles around benefits, bad discharges, etc. with the overall anti-imperialist movement, and especially with the developing revolutionary workers movement and also the struggle against national oppression.

The struggle for immediate needs and reforms is important. The question is whether the movement will be restricted to that and become mired in bourgeois reformism, or whether it will be linked with the movement to overthrow imperialism.

Struggles in the 30s

This question of linking up the immediate struggles of vets with the revolutionary movement was also the question in the 30s. Under the Roosevelt "New Deal,"

veterans became a pamphlet by the American League of Ex-Servicemen declares, "the shock troops of the depression." 10 to 15% of war veterans were unemployed or working part time. Pensions were cut and hospitalization reduced, disability ratings slashed as part of the infamous "economy" drive.



In the Depression, vets helped show there was only one answer to breadlines — struggle

Organized by the Ex-Servicemen's League under the then revolutionary leadership of the Communist Party, veterans of the 30s unleashed a wave of resistance which became an inspiration to the entire working class. They not only fought for and finally won the so-called "bonus," a partially adjusted back pay from time in the service, but made an important contribution to the workers movement by taking up the demand for unemployment insurance for all jobless workers.

Like anti-imperialist veterans organizations today, the Ex-Servicemen's League also fought for the rights



The vets of the Bonus Army fought cops and the army to win their just demands

of active-duty people and against racial discrimination and imperialist war. The organization paid special attention, in pamphlet after popular pamphlet, to exposing the role of the right-wing veterans organizations and providing the ideological fuel for the "struggle of the attached and unattached rank-and-file vets against the old-line reactionary, officer-controlled organizations" (from a pamphlet published in 1935).

They also exposed the role of liberal members of Congress, who "because of our pressure, come forward...making it appear that they are favoring us, and again we see the same attacks being made against us. We recognize these as smoke screens and camouflage colors of our enemies behind which the bankers, owners of big industry and the railroads are receiving billions of dollars to protect their profits, while there is no money for relief of the workers as a whole or for the war veterans." (from a 1932 pamphlet).

Today, the upsurge in the veterans movement makes it particularly urgent for communist and anti-imperialist forces within it to sum up the lessons of the 30s and apply them correctly to the current situation. For as the struggle of veterans has developed over the last two years, some incorrect tendencies have emerged which could seriously undermine the potential contributions the vets movement can make to the revolutionary struggle.

Reformist Tendency

At this time, the main danger is a reformist tendency. This has taken the form of restricting the fight to bread-and-butter issues, regarding the mass movement only as a means of "putting pressure on Congress" and, most importantly, trying to build the veterans' fight as that of an interest group (veterans), and thus cutting vets off from their natural allies within the anti-imperialist movement.

In looking at mass actions as a way of creating a pressure group, "forcing Congress to respond", etc., this tendency has failed to build locally, increase the consciousness and fighting spirit of the masses of veterans themselves, and apply the method of the "single spark"—building spontaneous outbursts into model struggles that can inspire others and spread the political lessons learned in the process.

This reformist tendency goes hand in hand with an unclear and compromising position toward the veterans lobby and the VA itself. It is important to recognize that people like Donald Johnson do not at all represent veterans, nor is the "veterans' crisis" the result of any political hack's "inability to cope with the problem". It is in fact not really a "veterans' crisis" at all, but a single aspect of the general crisis of the U.S. imperialist system, a partial reflection of the bourgeoisie's generalized attack on the livelihood of working people.

Failure to recognize this fact can lead to fruitless appeals to bourgeois forces within the veterans lobby to devote their resources to the grassroots veterans movement, which these bourgeois forces in fact are trying to control and eventually destroy. The American Legion, for example, was founded by its own intention to fight revolutionary ideas in the ranks of the veterans fresh from the battlefields of WW I, and



A reformist vets movement would be incapable of an act of anti-imperialist solidarity like VVAW/WSO's takeover of the Saigon Information Office.

who were clearly impressed by the early achievements of the Russian Revolution. Today, the Legion and similar groups are still out there for the same purpose.

Any attempt to unite with these forces now can only result in weakening and confusing the veterans movement and opening it up to economic betrayal and ideological sabotage.

In struggling against this reformist tendency, communist and anti-imperialist forces within the vets movement can learn from the example of the 30s, when a powerful movement was created precisely by not relying on liberal politicians, and by isolating the right wing and uniting with the rank and file veterans and the workers movement, building veterans' just struggles and the famous Bonus March not as a gimmick or a "special interest", but as an integral part of the proletarian revolutionary movement. And we can also learn from more recent examples. For instance, during Operation Dewey Canyon III, Kennedy and other liberals circulated among the protesting vets, shaking hands, promising them jobs and other benefits, etc. Most of the vets knew it was a shuck and went ahead with their protest.

Another Wrong Tendency

At the same time, certain other tendencies exist within the veterans movement which must also be overcome if the struggle is to grow in strength and consciousness. For instance, there is a tendency to deny the importance of the veterans' struggle for economic benefits, and to fail to unite with and build this fight. This can isolate anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces from those many veterans struggling for such benefits, thus leaving them wide open to the reformist influences described above. Although this "left" tendency is at present not the principle

danger. It must definitely be corrected.

Supporters of this tendency maintain that raising separate veterans' demands is "divisive". This is similar to a position put forward in the 1930s around the Bonus March. This march could not have been successful if revolutionaries of that time had been taken in by the line—advocated by other groups including the Socialist Party and the Trotskyites—that the demand for the bonus was divisive or "unfair to the unemployed."

The words of the Communist International are important here: "The Socialist Party refused to support the demand for payment of the bonus and hypocritically advised the veterans that 'these soldiers would do better to work for general relief for the workers than for a special gift for themselves'. The tactics of the Socialist were clear: to break up the movement of the veterans under the pretext of the necessity to fight 'in general' in favor of unemployment relief; not to develop and strengthen this mass movement by connecting it up with the unemployed movement, but to demoralize, compromise and disrupt it" (Communist International, Sept. 2, 1932).

Correct Path Ahead

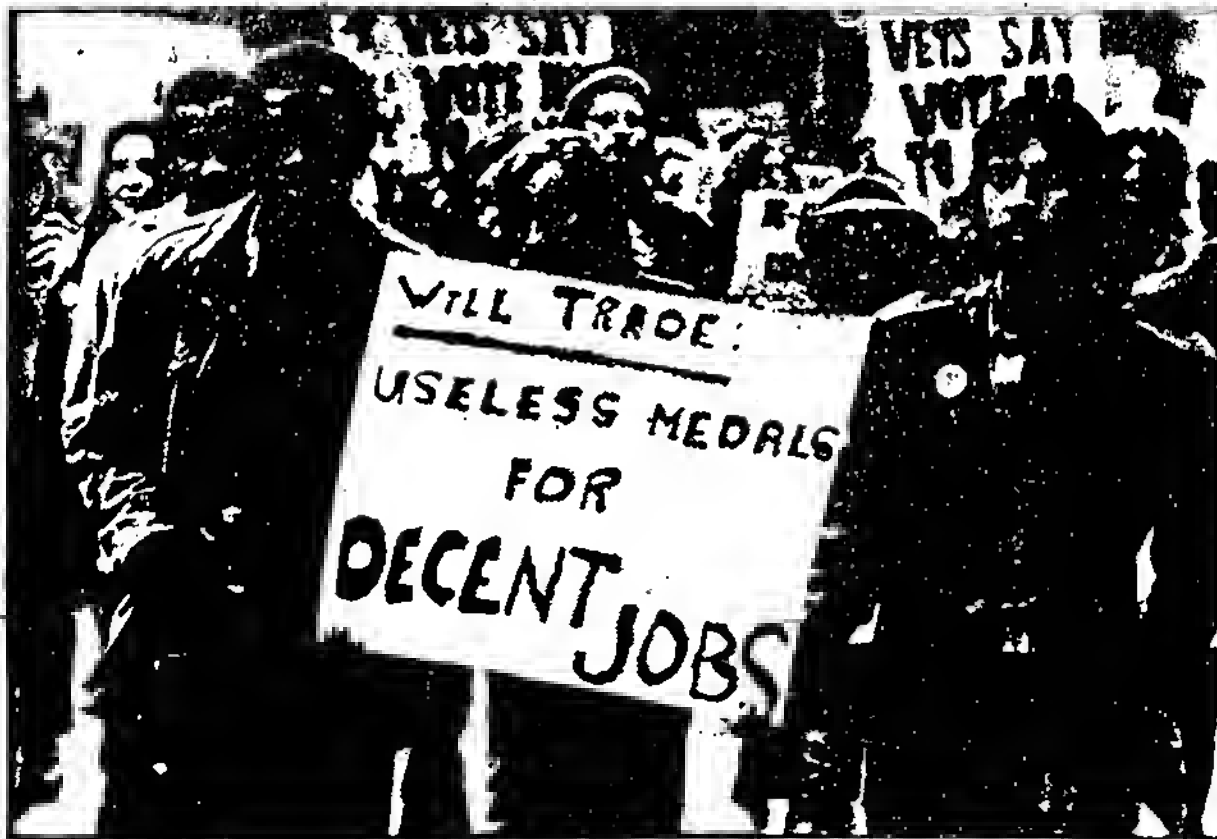
The correct path pointed out by the Comintern in

1932 is still valid today—to take up the just struggles of veterans and build them broader and deeper; not to turn our backs on the needs and demands of the masses, but to lead the struggle and unfold anti-imperialist, anti-system consciousness around that.

Much work remains to be done in developing a concrete program for a revolutionary multinational veterans movement, building that struggle, and exposing and isolating reformist and right-wing elements. This will be accomplished on the basis of concrete struggles such as the national campaign and demonstration called by VVAW/WSO for July 1-4 in Washington, D.C. We join with other revolutionary organizations and forces in fully supporting this demonstration and its five demands:

UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR
ALL WAR RESISTERS!
IMPLEMENT THE AGREEMENTS/ENO ALL AIO
TO THIEU AND LON NOLI
A SINGLE-TYPE DISCHARGE FOR ALL VETS!
KICK NIXON OUT!
DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL VETS!

This demonstration points the way forward for linking up the veterans movement with the progressive, anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces throughout the country, while at the same time speaking and fighting for the immediate needs of all vets. ■



To build an anti-imperialist veterans movement, we must unfold its program around the needs and demands of vets and the advanced consciousness they gained fighting against the brass and the war.

Vet Blasts Use of POW's

Editors, REVOLUTION:

I am just writing in order to say a few words about how Nixon & Co. are speeding up the propaganda machinery around the returning of the P.O.W.'s. As a Vietnam veteran, it turns my stomach to the point of vomiting the incredible way they are trying to drum up patriotism and put "glory" back into the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

American people are supposed to forget the My Lai massacre, the napalm-burned children, and B-52 cratered landscapes where rice paddies used to be. We are also supposed to forget the 45,000 to 50,000 American working class sons and brothers who died so that Vietnam might be made safe for U.S. capital investment and exploitation.

Now Nixon has his peace with "honor" (it makes no difference that basically the same peace plan could have been had a couple of years ago) and the "heroes" are coming home.

But who are Nixon's "heroes?" Who are these P.O.W.'s? Ninety percent of these P.O.W.'s are officers and pilots. And as such they have been and will remain the privileged aristocracy of the armed forces.

And what about the average American G.I.? Why isn't Nixon holding him up, too, as an example of faithful patriotism? Because the average G.I. has learned with his own experience the rotten nature of the Vietnam war.

At the age of 17, I went into the army in 1965. Believing in the lie that we stood for freedom and democracy of the Vietnamese people, I was eager for duty in Vietnam.

But soon after I got to Vietnam my head was turned around. The first thing that struck me was the tremendous poverty of the people, where old men begged on the streets and little boys sold anything from their older sister to American insignia patches.

It seemed that the Vietnamese people had a dual policy for the American soldiers. In the cities they only wanted our money, and in the villages they would welcome us by setting ambushes.

I learned to respect the fighting ability and the determination to win of the Viet Cong soldier. In comparison, the Saigon army lacked all enthusiasm in the war and was content to let the Americans handle it alone.

At first I was confused by their attitude. If they believed in freedom and democracy why wouldn't they fight? Eventually I became aware that the Saigon government was looked upon as a corrupt dictatorship and the majority of the Vietnamese people actively supported or at least sympathized with the Viet Cong.

But at that time I really didn't care. I just wanted to get out of Vietnam. Near the end of my scheduled tour I was wounded, sent home, and eventually discharged.

I thought that Vietnam was to be a half-forgotten part of my past, but it wasn't. After attending a junior college for a year in my home town, I slowly started going to anti-war demonstrations.

In my mind at the time, an anti-war protestor was a long-haired hippie type who opposed the war because of a general philosophy of pacifism and non-violence. I opposed the war for a different reason.

My own experiences showed me that the war



G.I.'s learned from their own experience the corrupt, aggressive nature of the Vietnam war.

ed to save American lives by getting . . . At these demonstrations I was drawn to the anti-imperialist contingents out of curiosity and the novelty of seeing Viet Cong flags and red banners.

My curiosity turned into serious interest when Marxist-Leninist people that I met began to explain their views as to the real nature of the war. What they had to say made sense to me.

I began to understand not only the war but also my whole life. Everything fell into place. Of why my family was poor because of being working class, and also how we were kept at the very bottom of the barrel by the fact that we were part of a national minority. And of how the same rich imperialist gangsters that exploited and oppressed my family and many, many other people like us, had conned me into doing their dirty work in Vietnam.

Now Nixon is using the same tricks that were used before. Captains, colonels and majors are made out to be the average All-American "G.I. Joe." The real masses of American veterans are forgotten and

the war by leaving the country. . . . out to be criminals who "must pay the price" for their actions.

But the real criminals are Nixon and his imperialist backers who have committed foul, savage crimes on both the Vietnamese and the American people. The Vietnamese have been standing up to this and leading the way in making these gangsters pay for their bloody deeds.

Many American people have learned from this struggle. They have learned that within the United States the real heroes are not Nixon's colonels and majors but those who dared to forge solidarity with the Vietnamese—students who began the protest marches and thousands of workers and third world people who joined in and made the movement powerful.

The real heroes in the United States, Vietnam, and throughout the world are the millions of people who are tired of oppression and are determined not to take any more.

—A Vietnam Vet

REVOLUTION, Vol. 1, No. 5, JUNE, 1973

Vets: Yesterday and Today

Key Force Against Imperialism

June, 1932—They came marching by the hundreds and thousands from every part of the country. By the end of June there were at least 25,000 in and around Washington, D.C.—25,000 World War I veterans, veterans' wives and children. They had marched, ridden the rails, and come by any means of transportation they could to demand the "bonus" promised to servicemen by Congress in 1923.

The "bonus," really their more-than-earned adjusted service pay, was to be paid in 1945. But in 1932 it was the heart of the depression. Millions out of work and desperate for a way to feed their families—feed themselves—find a way to live from one day to the next. Their mortgaged homes had been lost, savings wiped out.

Many of these unemployed millions were veterans who had fought in the imperialists' world-wide war and seen hundreds of thousands of their working class brothers die for a cause that was not theirs. They had been asked to make the greatest sacrifice—their lives—to "defend democracy." Now they were being forced to live like animals.



World War I vets used any transportation they could find to get to Washington.

The veterans summed up the way they felt with slogans: "We fought for Democracy—What Did We Get?" "Heroes in 1917—Bums in 1932." And they came to Washington to demand their "bonus" now, when they needed it most.

Massive Turnout

The call for the national march to Washington was made by an ex-servicemen's organization, with Communists among the leadership. The Communist Party, then a fighting force in the workers' interests, gave full backing to the vets' demands and supported the march, while the sell out A.F. of L. leadership opposed it. The call hit the hearts and needs of vets everywhere, and many unorganized groups joined the organized forces in a massive camp-out in the capital, building shantytowns to live in while they presented their grievances.

Many Black workers participated and the unity and determination of the bonus marchers made the government and press see "red" all over the place. More than half of those who had come in June were still solidly encamped at the end of July; they were determined their demands be met. So President Hoover called on General Douglas MacArthur, aided by Major Dwight D. Eisenhower, to get rid of this embarrassing indictment of capitalism.

On July 28 the Army moved in. An 11-week-old baby died from the tear gas, two unarmed vets were killed, scores were wounded (including women and children), and the vets' tents and shacks were burned to the ground.

MacArthur told the press later that delayed military action might have "threatened the institutions of our country" and led to "insurgency and insurrection." The men had become "a bad looking mob animated by the spirit of revolution," he added.

Same Old Story

Today things are not yet as bad as they were in the 1930's for most working people—although it's tough enough to live today and getting tougher all the time. But the Vietnam vets, the ones who were forced to do most of the dirty work and to make the real sacrifices



—not the super-privileged GIW officers and pilots who are being given the million dollar treatment today—find themselves facing the full contradictions of the capitalist system—just as the vets in '32 did. Home from a war fought to "preserve democracy" only to face long unemployment lines, empty government promises, and in the case of third world vets, discrimination and racist oppression.

Half a million vets unemployed, inadequate medical care and long waits for treatment, a GI Bill that doesn't begin to meet the costs of going to school and living at the same time.

It's even worse for Third World vets. The unemployment rate for Vietnam vets is twice that for Americans in general; for Third World vets the rate is three times the average rate.

"Bad" discharges—many given for resisting the Army and the war—are keeping many from getting their deserved VA and unemployment benefits, medical care and tuition payments.



Vets stood at the forefront of protest when Nixon bombed Haiphong.

Medical Cutbacks

And it will be even worse if Nixon's budget cuts get through Congress this month. Along with day care and other health and welfare cutbacks, there's a whole series of slashes in medical care that are aimed right at the Vietnam vets, the ones who need the most: medical care right now: big decreases in funds for medical employees (doctors, nurses, etc.) at VA hospitals, VA-connected medical research and hospital construction.

In addition, the budget includes a cut in disability payments of \$160 million. This means, for example, that a vet who has lost a leg will get \$169 less each month. Also, cuts in vocational training programs will hit vets hard: vets make up 38% of those in one of the programs scheduled to get the axe.

The Vietnam vets have been a big pain for Nixon and the rest of the ruling class. Nothing gives the lie more to the government's claim that the U.S. has achieved "peace with honor" than the GIs who have come back from Southeast Asia and tell the truth. Now Nixon & Co. are trying to blackmail them into shutting up, or keep them high on drugs or demoralize them so they'll stay out of the struggle.

But more and more Vietnam vets are resisting—fighting back on all levels—speaking out against continued U.S. aggression abroad as well as against the attacks on all working and oppressed people in the U.S.

Just as the "Bonus Army" vets were an important part of the general fight against depression conditions in 1932 and helped inspire millions of other Americans to continue to build the struggle, so the Vietnam vets have been and are an important part of the growing united front against U.S. imperialism.

Because of their experience in Southeast Asia, seeing U.S. imperialism in all its viciousness, and, at the same time, seeing its exposure and defeat by the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples, the Vietnam vets have great potential to grasp the connection between imperialism abroad and conditions at home, and the need to build a movement that will contribute to its final overthrow.

Many vets have already taken this position, and many more are sure to, as the veterans' movement brings together vets to fight for their own economic needs and rights, and links their struggle with the growing U.S. working class and oppressed peoples' movements and the anti-imperialist movement as a whole. ■



Support for the just struggle of their former "enemy" shows the leap in consciousness many vets made in recent years.

REVOLUTION, Vol. 2, No. 4, MAY, 1974

Vets Use "Their Day" To Attack Government

Nixon declared March 29 to be "Vietnam Veterans Day" in an effort to cover over Vietnam vets' tremendous problems with the flag of patriotism. But the vets didn't go for it, turning what was supposed to be a celebration of the government's "concern" into a militant demonstration against the government, and showing the vets' determination to fight for what they need.

March 29 saw over a dozen sit-ins and other spirited actions by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) and other veterans' groups. The government was unable to head off what it worried about in a memo sent out to all regional Veterans Administration offices: "Some information was received to the effect that the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Volunteers Organization (sic) and similar organizations may demonstrate at VA hospitals and regional offices...Confrontations may occur."

Angry veterans demanding jobs, more benefits, better medical care, an end to bad discharges, universal and unconditional amnesty and a total end to U.S. aggression in Indochina proved the VA's worst fears had a strong foundation.

Actions in Many Cities

There were actions in New York City, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Denver, Miami, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, San Jose and Yorba Linda, Calif. Another protest took place in February in Los Angeles.

In New York, 60 vets led by VVAW/WSO marched from the VA office to the veterans' unemployment center and back to demand jobs, exposing the fact that many vets are unemployed because of bad discharges they got for resisting U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Then they marched into the VA Regional Office and demanded to see the administrator, who didn't answer their questions and pleaded that he was "only one of 260,000" employees!

Fifty-five VVAW/WSO members in Milwaukee showed what they thought "Vietnam Veterans' Day" was all about by picketing in front of the Woods Veterans Hospital, joined by some of the hospital's patients. Other vets inside who were too ill to come out showed their solidarity with the action by raising clenched fists.

As the pickets marched outside, two dozen VVAW/

WSO members seized the head administrator's office and held it for six hours. The organization's previous extensive investigation of conditions at the hospital showed that the VA had been lying "four times every 15 minutes," and that conditions there were terrible. The evidence included written statements from patients and a taped interview with a hospital administrator made by a VVAW/WSO member while he was a patient.

This was the fourth Milwaukee VVAW/WSO action in the last six months, and each one has gained increasing support and participation from veterans and the anti-imperialist movement as a whole.

False Promises, More Actions

Two days after these nation-wide actions, Nixon announced he was setting up a new "council" to "study the problem." But as the ruling class goes through the motions of pretending to solve a problem they in fact cannot solve, the veterans movement is stepping up its activities. For example, VVAW/WSO is building for a national demonstration July 1-4 in Washington, D.C. to demand amnesty, a single class of discharges for all vets, U.S. implementation of the Indochina peace agreements, and ending all aid to Thieu and Lon Nol, decent benefits for all vets, and Kick Nixon Out! ■



Veterans' bitterness can become a finely honed sword to turn on the imperialists.



Vets in April 1971 returned their medals and other possessions "won" in Vietnam to the Senate.



● Attica Brothers Legal Defense

NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 7, Station G Buffalo, N.Y. 14213

Vol. 1 No. 1

January, 1974

A MESSAGE FROM RAHAAM KARANJA NATIONAL COORINATOR FOR THE ATTICA BROTHERS

We, 60 Attica Brothers, Black, Latino, White and Native Americans, face 40,000 years of prison, accused of 1300 felonies during the Attica Rebellion of September 9-13, 1971.

In order to prepare for the grueling legal battles ahead, we have consolidated all of the Attica support groups into one organization: **ATTICA BROTHERS LEGAL DEFENSE.**

ABLO contains two insaparable components: the **LEGAL**, to prepare for our ultimate ecquittal in what could be 75 trials over a 5 year period, coordinated by lawyer Donald L. Jelinek; and the **EDUCATIONAL**, to inform the citzens in this State and country of the meaning of the Rebellion and tha progress of the defense, to be coordinated by ourselves, the Attica Brothers.

This is the first edition of tha **ABLO NEWSLETTER**. This Issue Is to advise you of the efforts of the State of New York to destroy in Court those they failed to destroy in the massacre et Attica Prison on September 13, 1971.

THEY WILL FAIL!!!

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/27/95 BY SP4 BJA/100



THE AFTERMATH

When the shooting ceased, the State began a systematic program of torture.

One example: Big Black, now Assistant Coordinator for the Attica Brothers, was placed on a table with a football under his chin. He was ordered not to drop the football or he would be killed. Why? Because it was falsely rumored that he had castrated a Guard. As he laid on the table, Guards on the catwalks above dropped hot shells and cigarette butts on his bare skin, daring him not to drop the football.

This and other similar incidents are part of the Court record of Sept. 6, 1973, but never refuted by authorities, though challenged to do so.

The brutality reached such a barbaric level that a Federal Court issued an injunction barring further tortured of prisoners -- and later held hearings for charged violations of the injunction. [A formal criminal contempt-of-court hearing has been ordered on the beating of an Attica inmate by two Guards who violated this injunction].

PUNITIVE SEGREGATION

After the beatings, the prisoners were stripped. Suspected leaders were marked with a chalk "X" on their

backs, then separated and removed to segregation cells at Attica. Later they were moved to Auburn Prison.

Those indicted have been in punitive segregation since the massacre, over two years ago. They are kept in small cells, 23 out of 24 hours per day, no outdoor exercise, cold food and no ability to participate in work or rehabilitation programs.

THE GRAND JURY

While the Attica Brothers remained in segregation, Governor Rockefeller appointed a Special Prosecutor to "supersede" the regularly elected local District Attorney. At the direction of Rockefeller, Deputy Attorney General, Robert Fischer, shifted his role as head of the "Organized Crime Task Force," from investigating the Mafia, to head a \$3 million "investigation" into the Rebellion.

At the same time, defense lawyers and news persons were locked out of Attica Prison while evidence was destroyed, witnesses intimidated, dispersed or rewarded with parole for perjured testimony before the Grand Jury.

In December, 1972, the Special Attica Grand Jury, which Attorney Jelinek described in open court as "the most corrupt Grand Jury in American history," handed down 37 sealed indictments: 9 months later, 3 more, and then, 2 months later, 2 additional indictments.



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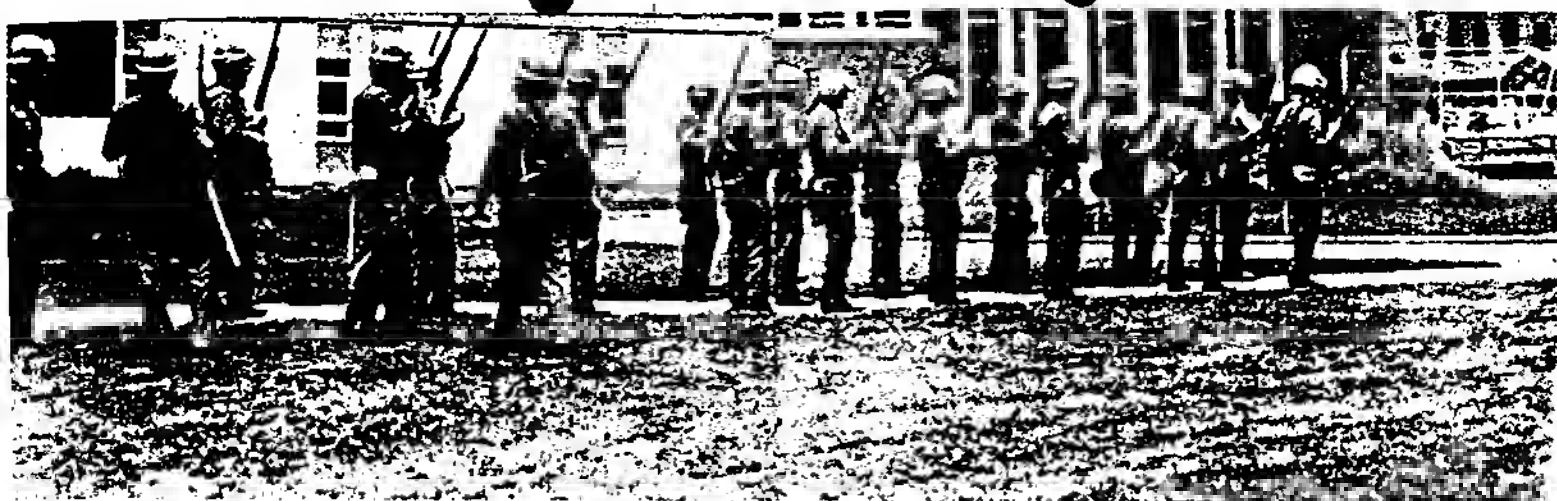
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THE GRAND JURY CONTINUES TO SIT

On the entire Grand Jury panel, there were no Blacks, Latinos, nor youths between the ages of 18 and 21. Of the 23 Grand Jurors finally selected, UNBELIEVABLY, 15 had contact with prison officials or guards, and half of that number knew employees, hostages and even those who had died during the massacre.

This Grand Jury is still sitting, 2 years after the event. Their mere presence threatens those who would testify for the defendants, because they fear the possibility of retaliatory indictments. Yet the same Grand Jury has failed

to indict a single State official for at least 39 deaths and 85 wounded, despite considerable public testimony and evidence as to the criminal acts by the Troopers.

THE TRIAL LAWYERS

To support the Brothers, 45 lawyers from 8 states, including Connecticut, Virginia, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Washington, D.C., have joined lawyers from Buffalo, Albany, Rochester and New York City to provide the defense.

No date is yet set for the trials as the Special Grand Jury continues to sit...and to indict.

THE NEXT ABLD NEWSLETTER DESCRIBE COURTROOM PROCEEDINGS TO DATE.

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BOX #7 STATION G
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ATTICA NEWS

Vol. 2 No. 8

Wednesday, July 10, 1974

25 cents

We want the world to know that this is not only a fight for the Attica Brothers, this is a fight for the survival as well as the dignity of everyone.

ATTICA GRAND OPENING - SEE PAGE 8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6-2/95 BY SP-7

100 000 NAMES THROWN OUT

ERIE COUNTY JURORS



ERIE COUNTY JURORS

On June 27, Judge Gilbert King, an Erie County Judge, threw out more than 100,000 names from the Erie County Jury pool. The ruling, which struck 95% of the current pool from the qualified files - thereby making them ineligible for jury duty, came as a result of hearings before Judge King which began on May 28th.

At that time, the Fair Jury Project, a group associated with the Attica Defense, proved - in court - that **WOMEN* BLACKS* AND YOUNG PEOPLE ARE ILLEGALLY EXCLUDED FROM THE JURY POOL.** Specifically, their testimony proved that women were under-represented by 85%, young people by 84%, and blacks by 34%. As a result of the ruling, only 5% of the jury pool - that portion found eligible after January 1, 1974 - will remain eligible.

There is strong indication that after January 1st, the jury commissioner's office began to compensate for the past exclusion of these groups from the jury pool. If this proves true, then King will have substantially met our motion to strike the jury pool and revamp the jury selection process.

The decision, however, in **NO WAY** secures a fair trial for the Attica Brothers. The reasons for this are numerous:

1. Already the State has spent over \$5 million to prosecute and confine the Attica indictees. We have not received one cent of official money.

2. Two Grand Juries - which threaten further indictments and therefore prevent potential defense witnesses from speaking in our behalf, are still sitting. No thorough investigation is possible until these juries disband.

3. The Grand Jury, which handed down the 42 indictments is all white and more than half of its members are friends or acquaintances of employees of Attica. This makes any semblance of a fair trial

Cont. on Pg. A-7 Col. 4 & 5

ERIE COUNTY JURORS

ERIE COUNTY JURORS

SEPTEMBER 3RD?



"But I know I have the power of the people with me,
with us as a whole.
This is why people are strong.

We feed on the support we receive
from the people in the streets.

That let's us

know
that

Somebody is watching what is happening to us,
and is crying out against it.

as much as we are
crying out against it.

BROTHER CHARLEY JOE PERNASILICE-INDICTMENT #1

charged with murder
facing life imprisonment
currently working ABLD Syracuse

TRIAL DATE SET FOR SEPTEMBER 3, 1974



BROTHER DALOU-INDICTMENT #6

charged with murder
facing life imprisonment
currently in Erie County Jail

TRIAL DATE SET -----SEPTEMBER 3, 1974

BROTHER JOHN HILL-INDICTMENTS #1, #19- charged with murder

charged with assault - facing life imprisonment + 21 years - currently working
at ABLD, Buffalo-TRIAL DATE SET---SEPTEMBER 3

REVENGE YOUR WILL TO LIVE - by John Hill

You have grown old
because of man's lust for riches,
he has virtually raped you of your national beauty
After giving birth to life,
I speak not of the Napi, but of the European,
lost by his endless greed.
Who destroyed a once dedicated
culture of people to your eternal wish of happiness for all.
They turned the backs of their children on us,
forgetting the words from which we all came.
The wondrous sight of your pores bearing flowers / grass / trees / water
and skies...
Your breasts nourish us with the drink of pure
existence...
but all we have left now is
a capitalistic cesspool.
Forgive us mother, for we have all
failed you.

Many of whom wish to restore your health, by means of
eliminating your destruction.

Through awareness (without racism)
we see now he intends to destroy us -
your spiritual children in the love of life...

We have long awaited the return of your ancestor's spirit
in us, so that we may have the undefeated strength of a once brave
nation of beings in us - to liberate the blues you long for
humanity

So the battle has begun "o" precious mother of time,
to make you well, by declaring your rebirth in the name of
"REVOLUTION"

Our love for you "dear mother" is undying.
We will rise to your needs, and never again let you down.
The real people are yours forever...

BROTHER BIG BLACK - INDICTMENTS # 5, 15, 38, 41

charged with murder
charged with kidnapping
charged with coercion
facing 40 counts of life + 18 years
currently working at ABLD, Buffalo

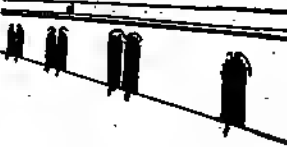


*So our position is firm. He can do what he want to do, he can say what he want
to say. And I'm not crying because I have strength and I'm going to keep strength because
I know I'm in a struggle and I am devoted to it for the rest of my life. I won't
stop short of nothing but liberation for everyone that is oppressed. And that's the
position we're taking. We've got solidarity.

Brothers



STATEMENT FROM ROCHESTER



JUDICIAL PROCESS COMMISSION
Genesee Ecumenical Ministries
101 Plymouth Avenue South
Rochester, New York 14608
716-325-7727

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 20, 1974

STATEMENT ON ATTICA
JUDICIAL PROCESS COMMISSION

We have now concluded that the time has come when we have no other course but to call upon the Governor and the Attorney General to drop all the indictments against all the defendants.

The Judicial Process Commission is an action arm of the Genesee Ecumenical Ministries. The Commission is composed of thirty members, working to counter existing inequities and injustices in our criminal justice system. We have been actively involved in police training, promoting the merit selection of the Public Defender and have pressed for improvements in the Monroe County Jail.

From the beginning, we have sought to discern what might be a just resolution in the aftermath of the uprising at the New York State Correctional Facility at Attica. This concern was heightened by our proximity to Attica and our deep feeling of helplessness as we watched the events at the prison unfold.

Our response to the Attica tragedy has been two-fold: to work for changes in the correctional system and to show our concern for the legal consequences of the rebellion. Fifteen months ago we issued a statement calling for dismissal of the original grand jury, because we felt that jurors drawn from Wyoming County were potentially biased and that they could not legitimately qualify as a grand jury of the inmates' peers.

Since our original statement, we have been working to secure an adequate defense for the inmates. To this end, representatives of our group, along with others, met with Governor Wilson in February to ask that State funds be immediately appropriated for an adequate defense.

We have been challenged many times by the apparent inconsistency between the concept of justice and the state's handling of the Attica cases. We have attempted to respond to our concerns by sponsoring public informational efforts and through support of the Rochester-Attica Coalition.

We opposed the recent seating of a new grand jury. We see this development as only perpetuating an already questionable process.

We have come to the point of reconsidering the basic direction of our involvement. Several serious and fundamental issues have emerged as central to our concern:

delays caused by the actions of the state which constitute denial of a speedy trial

unfair advantages of money, staff, and access which the prosecution has enjoyed.

the seating of two grand juries whose impartiality we must question

the misuse of public monies for prosecution rather than for needed public services and reform.

On May 23 we sent letters to Governor Wilson and Attorney General Lefkowitz detailing these concerns and asking questions that derive from them. To date we have not received a response.

We have now concluded that the time has come when we have no other course but to call upon the Governor and the Attorney General to drop all the indictments against all defendants. We believe that justice can be better served if both the present, and any future indictments stemming out of the Attica uprising are dropped, the new grand jury excused and the books closed on that tragic series of events. We include all categories of crimes and any actual or potential indictments of this continued prosecution.

Cont. on Pg. 7 Col. 4 & 5

**TO: THE DUDE
WHO SHOT ME**

*I may had put my head down, from feeling
exhausted with pain, for struggle that
was well gained, for as you tore through my flesh
and shredded my veins, I did
swear only to struggle dirty through pain,
for all God is my witness bearing only
the truth, for I told them, but I was looking for you
I think you know!*

By Willie Stokes

Attica Brother



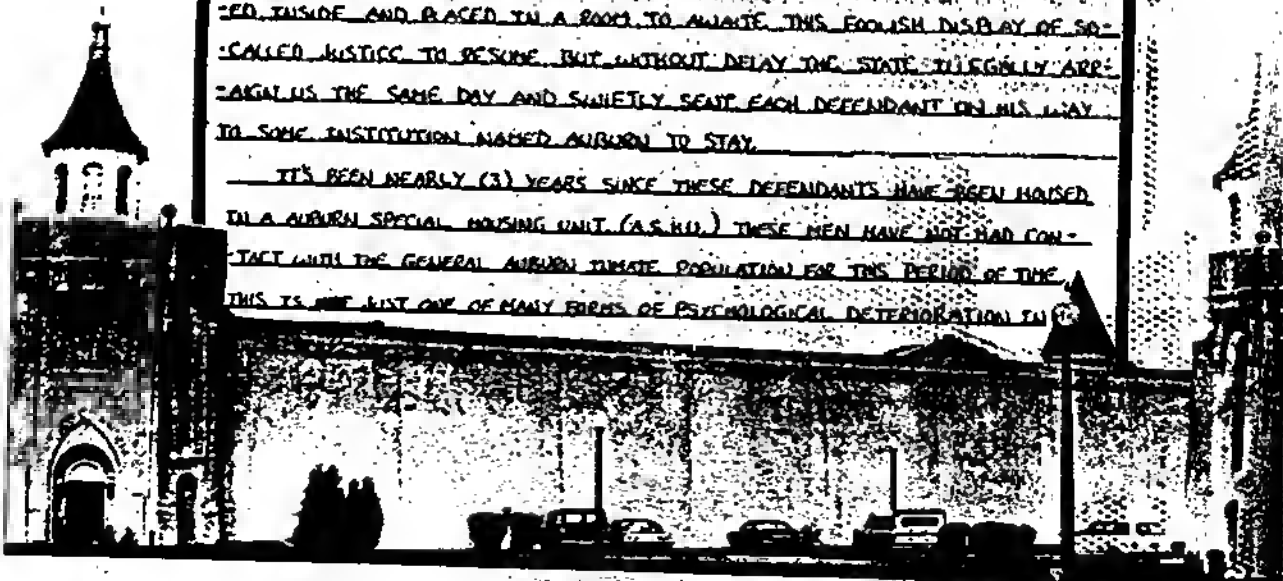
ERIE COUNTY HOLDING CENTER
10 DELAWARE AVENUE
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202

FROM: Inmate's Full Name
BOB BERNARD SHIPMAN
Cell No. 11-36 Date: JUNE 14, 1974
TO: NAME: A.A.L.D. OFFICE
STREET: 147 FRANKLIN STREET
CITY: BUFFALO, N.Y.
STATE: NEW YORK

THEY CAME FROM ACROSS THE STATE

DEC 12, 1971 THAT'S WHEN IT WAS THAT NEW YORK STATE HANDED DOWN (37) INDICTMENTS TO COVER ITS BLOOD FROM ACROSS THE STATE THEY CAME ANONYMOUS TO EACH OTHER BY NAME BUT THEIR DESTINATIONS THE SAME A LITTLE TOWN THAT NEVER HAD VERY MUCH OF A NAME BECAUSE HISTORY HAD NEGLECTED HER WITH HISTORICAL FAME NOW THESE (41) MEN WERE TO PASS THIS WAY I THINK THE TOWN IS WARSAW NEW YORK HISTORICAL FACTS WILL SAY IN VARIOUS TYPES OF VEHICLES THEY ARRIVED AT WARSAW'S COURT-HOUSE TO BE CONFRONTED BY FIFTY TO HUNDREND STATE TROOPERS AND SHIRTS THAT WERE PLACED STRATEGICALLY INSIDE AND OUT WITH SMOKE FIRE-POWER ON DISPLAY PUMP-SHOTGUNS AND SUBMACHINEGUNS NOT TO MENTION A FEW OF THE WEAPONS THAT WERE IN VIEW REPETITION AFTER REPETITION THE DEFENDANTS ARRIVAL WAS SIMILAR STEPPING FROM THESE VEHICLES IN HUMILIATION AND SHAME CARRYING A FEW POUNDS OF SHACKLES AND CHAINS MUSTERED INSIDE AND PLACED IN A ROOM TO AWAIT THIS FOOLISH DISPLAY OF SO-CALLED JUSTICE TO RESUME BUT WITHOUT DELAY THE STATE ILLEGALLY ARRANGED US THE SAME DAY AND SILENTLY SENT EACH DEFENDANT ON HIS WAY TO SOME INSTITUTION NAMED AUBURN TO STAY.

IT'S BEEN NEARLY (3) YEARS SINCE THESE DEFENDANTS HAVE BEEN HOUSED IN A AUBURN SPECIAL HOUSING UNIT (A.S.H.U.) THESE MEN HAVE NOT HAD CONTACT WITH THE GENERAL AUBURN PRISON POPULATION FOR THIS PERIOD OF TIME THIS IS ONE LIST ONE OF MANY FORMS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEGRADATION IN



ATTICA NEWS is the official publication of the Attica Bros. Legal Defense. It is published bi-monthly by the Central Office of the Attica Defense, 147 Franklin St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202.

6 month subscription - \$7.50 (make checks payable to Attica Bros. Legal Defense)

STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Gene, Marilyn, Allen, Dave, with special thanks to Elaine Clark and The Buffalo Challenger.

Attica Brothers are available for engagements and the A through Attica Bros. Sp. St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202.

WHICH PSYCHIATRIST CALL SOCIAL DEPRIVATION A PERSON'S NORMAL ABILITIES TO EXCHANGE IN SOCIAL MIXING BEGIN TO DETERIORATE FROM BEING DEPRIVED OF THIS SOCIAL FUNCTION.

DEHUMANIZING RECTUM SEARCHING, PHYSICAL BRUTALITY, GASINGS AND MYSTERIOUS FIRES THAT BURN A MAN OVER 50% OF HIS BODY! THESE MEN HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF ANY SO-CALLED CHARGES AGAINST THEM FROM THE ATTICA REBELLION YET ONLY THESE MEN ARE FORCED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK TO SUFFER MENTAL ANGUISH THAT SUPERSEDES PHYSICAL BRUTALITY.

HOW MUCH MORE SPIRITUAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SUFFERING DO THE STATE OF NEW YORK INTEND THESE MEN TO ENDURE? IS THIS JUSTICE WHERE HUMAN BEINGS MUST BE PUNISHED BEFORE BEING FOUND GUILTY? HAVE NOT THESE HUMAN BEINGS SUFFERED DAY AND NIGHT MENTAL PUNISHMENT? WHY DON'T YOU THE TRUE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK STATE IN EVERY COMMUNITY DEMAND JUSTICE FOR THESE MEN? IS THIS SOCIETY AND STATE SO FULL WITH HATE AND ANGER THAT JUSTICE IS ONLY A BY-WORD?

FREE THE ATTICA BROTHERS NOW!

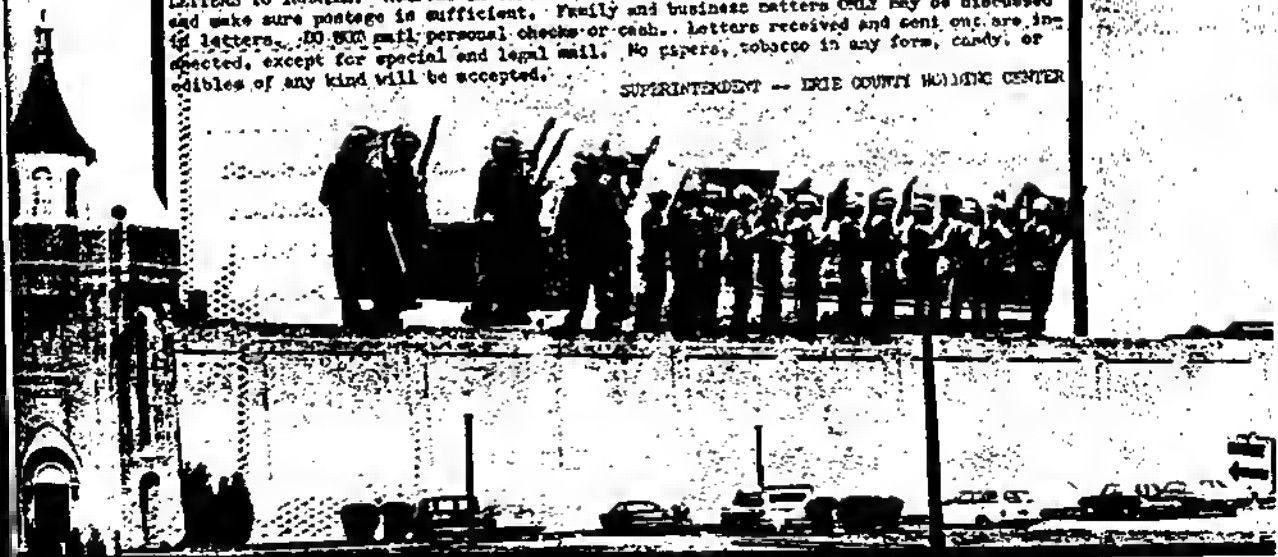
(ATTICA INDIFFEE) BRO. BERNARD SHIPMAN

UNHURD SA-SA

(RULES)

VISITORS: Inmates are allowed one 10-minute visit on Tuesdays and Thursdays (including holidays) from 9:15 to 11:15 AM and 1:15 to 3:15 PM, also Wednesday evenings from 6:00 to 8:00 PM. ONLY IMMEDIATE FAMILY ALLOWED TO VISIT INMATES. LETTERS TO INMATES: Address in care of the Erie County Holding Center. Write plainly and make sure postage is sufficient. Family and business matters ONLY may be discussed in letters. DO NOT mail personal checks or cash. Letters received and sent out are inspected, except for special and legal mail. No papers, tobacco in any form, candy, or edibles of any kind will be accepted.

SUPERINTENDENT -- ERIE COUNTY HOLDING CENTER



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ICA! Film is distributed
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FUNDS RAISED
DURING SPEAKING
ENGAGEMENTS HAVE
KEPT US ALIVE!

ATTICA IS ALL OF US

BIG BLACK JOINS ROSENBERG MEMORIAL

On August 6, 1945 the United States, despite Truman's knowledge of the fact that Japan was prepared to surrender, dropped the atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima. More than 73,000 human beings were murdered by that blast and thousands more were maimed for life. On August 9, the city of Nagasaki was crushed by a bomb which bore the name of the United States government on it. Thousands more were senselessly slaughtered.

In August 1951, 6 years later and in a time of "peace", Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were convicted of passing the "secret" of the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union; the formal charge was "conspiracy to commit espionage". While there was no solid evidence which linked the Rosenbergs and Sobell to espionage activities, and though leading atomic scientists declared that there was no "secret" to give away; the communist hysteria which was gripping the country and the Rosenberg's refusal to discuss their possible membership in the communist party made the need of substantiation of government allegations unnecessary.

On June 30, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed by the government of the United States of America. They were officially murdered despite their continued claim of innocence, despite evidence which clearly discredited government witnesses, and despite world-wide protests on the Rosenbergs' behalf. Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1960 THAT HE WAS RELEASED.

ON JUNE 17th, before 3,000 people at Carnegie Hall, Attica Indictes Big Black joined Morton and Helen Sobell and Robert and Michael Meeropol, the Rosenbergs' sons, in a memorial to the Rosenbergs. Helen Sobell, referring to the Attica trials said,

"Let's not wait until 1990 to understand the political trials of the 1970s."

It became clear at the memorial that the "Red Scare" is not over. While the U.S. perpetrated barbarism in Indo China has been the most obvious sign of anti-communist hysteria, it is clear that, "at home", those who speak out and act to expose the massive crimes committed by the government are still beaten and murdered in the streets or thrown into prison - in an effort to silence them. Attica as well as other current political struggles makes these connections clear. Despite the officially legitimated violence of the government, the message of the Rosenbergs and Sobell can not be suppressed, and the Attica Brothers can never be silenced.

Big Black, speaking at the memorial, said:

"Let's not get bogged down and let this capitalist system choke us. If we unite as people, we shall have freedom. We shall avenge the Rosenbergs and Sobell, we shall avenge the Attica Brothers, we shall be free."



What we are
and all that we have
no can take away from us
even though they keep us apart
and threaten us with death
our enemies
can't beat us down.
and they will suffer to see us win
regardless of the
final outcome of this case."

Julius to Ethel Rosenberg
excerpt from letter
December 12, 1952
from prison



OCTF

(Organized Crime Task Force)

On July 1st, in part three of the New York State Supreme Court, we moved that all of the 42 indictments handed down against the 51 Attica Brothers are illegal and must therefore be dismissed. We based our motion on the grounds that the Organized Crime Task Force, which is prosecuting the Attica cases and which did the investigatory work which led to the 42 indictments, does not have jurisdiction over the Attica case.

THE ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE IS EMPOWERED TO INVESTIGATE ONLY THOSE CRIMES WHICH OCCURRED IN MORE THAN ONE COUNTY AND ONLY THOSE CRIMES WHICH FIT THE DEFINITION OF "ORGANIZED CRIME". Attorney Haywood Burns pointed out that the alleged crimes committed at Attica Prison in 1971 took place in only one county - Wyoming County - and that they in no way fit the definition of "organized crime". Therefore, said Attorney Burns, "There is no jurisdiction for the Organized Crime Task Force to be involved in the investigation or the security of indictments."

Both presiding Judge James Moore and the assistant attorney general agreed that the OCTF does not have jurisdiction over

the Attica cases but it was the state's contention that the AG's office was simply working out of the OCTF office and that the OCTF was not, in fact, doing any work on the Attica case.

Brother Burns, refuting the state's argument, pointed out that:

1. Richard Fisher, who was the first special prosecutor in the Attica cases, had as his only office the head of the OCTF.

2. That up until April, 1974, all the phones in the special prosecutor's office were answered, "Hello, OCTF", and,

3. The OCTF made specific requests, to the legislature, for funds to conduct the Attica investigation, and,

4. The Attica investigation operated out of the OCTF office, employed the OCTF staff, used OCTF stationery for correspondence dealing exclusively with Attica, and released statements dealing specifically with Attica to the press.

The Assistant Attorney General replied, "... These are not matters of substance."

Haywood Burns made it clear that these were matters of substance which the AG's office could not refute. He concluded, "The indictments must be dismissed." The state was given one week to reply.



ATTICA IS ALL OF US

ATTICA NEWS

Wednesday July 10, 1974 Page A-7
100,000 Names



Cont. fr. Pg. A-1

"We still have not been given all of the discovery material we are legally entitled to have. This includes medical and ballistic reports. The State has had this for over 3 years now."

Big Black, commenting on King's decision, said,

"We'll go to trial if we must, but justice will not be had until all the indictments are dismissed."

Haywood Burns commented,

"The ultimate question is not whether we are going to get a fair trial in Erie County. The ultimate question is should there be a trial at all."

Rochester

Cont. fr. Pg. A-3

Is it in our court processes. Others will oppose our actions because they feel justice implies that someone must be officially proclaimed guilty or innocent.

There is no way to go back to September 1971 - to bring forth justice out of the years and months of accumulated injustices. We are convinced that justice is best served by admitting that the time is long since past for the determination of culpability in this case.

WE SPEAK OUT OF A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AS CITIZENS. We can

only state that Attica is unique in every way - and yet, it was the failure of our prison system that bred the violence. It was our public officials who, caught up in the web of escalation-reactions, ordered the deadly assault. It is state prosecutors, acting in our collective name, who are meticulously building a prosecution that they expect will send these inmates back to prison for many years, in most cases.

THEREFORE* WE CALL UPON THE GOVERNOR AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO DROP ALL OF THE INDICTMENTS.

FURTHER, WE URGE CITIZENS TO JOIN US IN CALLING FOR THE DROPPING OF THESE INDICTMENTS.

Date:

Dear Commissioner of Jurors,

I would like to volunteer for jury duty. Would you please send me a questionnaire:

Name _____

Address _____

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

CITIZENS OF ERIE COUNTY: PLEASE FILL OUT THIS CARD. SEND TO COMMISSIONER OF JURORS - 25 DELAWARE AVE. BRO. N.Y. 14202. THIS IS TO ENSURE THAT THE ATTICA BROTHERS WILL BE TRIED BY A JURY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ERIE COUNTY POPULATION.

ATTICA FAIR

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Come visit our new office!

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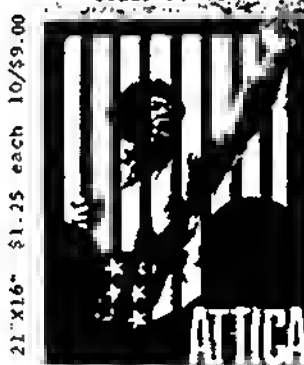


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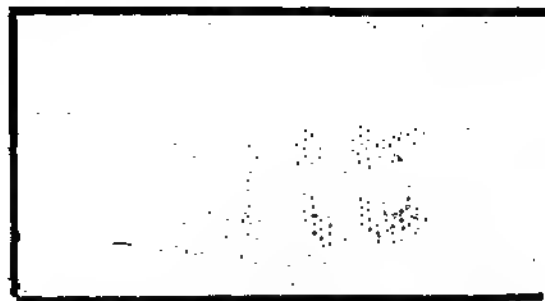
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Cambridge, Mass. 02139
Phone: 617-492-7533

ATTICA BROTHERS LEGAL DEFENSE
147 Franklin Street Buffalo, New York 14202



SUFFOLK STREET PAPERS

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 3

JUNE, 1974

RESIDENTIAL RIGHTS Are HOMES for Families Only?

Police power exercised by local governments in zoning ordinances "is not confined to elimination of filth, stench and unhealthy places." The power can be extended . . . and "is ample to lay out zones where FAMILY VALUES and the blessings of quiet seclusion and clean air make the area a sanctuary for people."

— Justice William O. Douglas Jr.

"The right to establish a home is an essential part of the liberty guaranteed by the 14th Amendment." The choice of household companions—of whether a person's intellectual and emotional needs are best met by living with family, friends, professional associates or others—involved deeply personal considerations as to the kind and quality of intimate relationships with the home.

— Justice Thurgood Marshall

Two years ago, six Stony Brook graduate students leased a six bedroom, 14 room, Tudor style home in the village of Belle Terre from Dr. Dickman for \$500 a month. Based on an existing local ordinance, the village demanded that the students give up the house or face legal proceedings. This ordinance was challenged in 1972 and ultimately reached the Supreme Court where it was ruled on April Fool's Day, 1974 that the village could not lawfully extend its police powers in prohibiting more than two persons unrelated by blood or marriage from living together in a one-family house.

EFFECT OF ANTI-GROUPER LAWS

The effect this ruling will have on Long Island is still unclear. In Hempstead a group called Long Islanders for Residential Rights has been organizing to fight local anti-group or ordinances. They are stressing enforcement of already existing laws dealing with persons per square foot as a more effective and less discriminatory way of approaching the problem of

Continued on page 4

NIXON'S HEALTH PLAN: Too Little For Too Few

WASHINGTON (LNS) — The national media has given a good deal of coverage to Nixon's national health insurance plan, known as the Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan (CHIP), introduced in Congress in February. Nixon's bill, hailed by the New York Times as a "vastly more liberal bill than the one he introduced in 1971" appears to promise nearly comprehensive benefits, universal coverage and a single class of care for all—and at no additional cost to the taxpayer.

However, not so much has been written about the "fine print" in the bill which undermines and occasionally negates the promises. The following is taken from an article by Ronda Kotelchuck in the Health Policy Advisory Center Bulletin for March/April 1974.

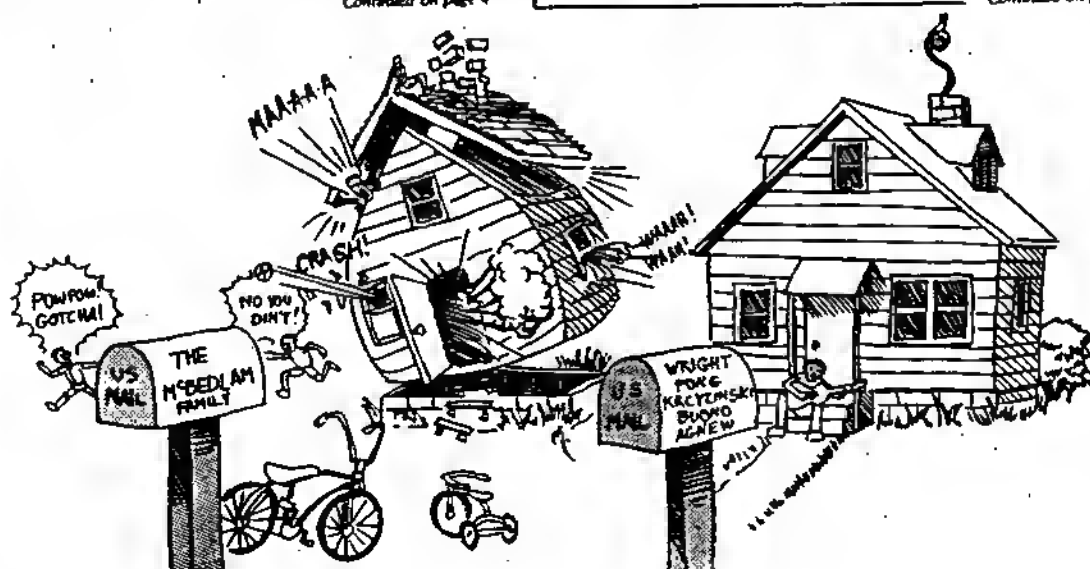
Basically, Nixon's proposal does not guarantee anyone health care. It only guarantees the opportunity to purchase a private health insurance policy covering a specific set of services. This would be done under three programs.

1. The Employee Health Insurance Plan (EHIP) would require employers to pay 65% of the cost of health insurance; employees would pay the other 35%. The Department of Health estimates that this would mean that the average family of four would charge an average of \$400 for the annual premium rate for a family of four, meaning that the employer would pay \$390 and the employee \$210.

However, under EHIP the employee's share of the premium is the same no matter what she or he earns. A worker earning \$7,000 a year and an executive making \$70,000 would both pay the same \$210 estimated share. No consideration is given to the fact that the \$210 premium represents a full 3% of the worker's salary and only 0.3% of the executive's salary.

2. Under the Assisted Health Insurance Plan (AHIP), state and federal governments would subsidize, on a guaranteed basis according to income, the poor (families earning under \$7,000 a

Continued on page 2



Between the last issue of Suffolk Street Papers and the current one, we struggled to raise the funds necessary to come out in print again. We finally made it—though it took us somewhat longer than we expected.

If we are to continue to exist, we must have the financial support of our readers. We do not wish to raise money by selling Street Papers for a fixed price, because we want it to be available to everyone—whether or not she or he has the money to pay for it at any given moment. What we are asking instead is for people to support us by giving us as much as they can, whenever they can.

In our society, we are used to paying only what we have to pay for. We believe it would be better to pay on the basis of value. If Street Papers is of value to you, why not pay for it—even if you don't have to.

We may be overly optimistic, but we think that with your help we can make it work.

I enclose \$_____ as a contribution.

I pledge \$_____ a month so you can continue your work.

Make checks payable to Suffolk Street Papers, and mail to Box 159, Selden, N.Y. 11784.

Cash vs. Trash



On April 16th the Environmental Control Committee of the Suffolk County Legislature held a public hearing on the proposed Suffolk County Beverage Container Act. This legislation would mandate a deposit on all beer and soda containers sold in Suffolk County and ban flip-top cans. The beverage industry turned out in force. Truck drivers and a number of store operators were also present.

Industry spokesmen concentrated on economic arguments. A common claim was that such a law would put many small local stores out of business. There was also the argument that prices would go up as a direct result of the law. In the state of Oregon, where a similar beverage container law was enacted, sales are reported to be down by 70%. Beverage sales have risen and so has employment. Also, beverage prices are lower in Oregon than in surrounding states.

County Executive Klein repeatedly asked industry representatives for data to substantiate their economic claims. Instead representatives offer to meet privately with the committee members. The spokesman for the United States Brewers Association also suggested that the committee should prepare an economic impact statement before acting on the legislation. He and other industry people offered to work with the committee on such a statement. The committee appears to be ready to accept the industry's proposal. There is no indication that the committee will make its own study.

Beverage containers reportedly make up two-thirds of road side litter. The use of throwaways instead of refills wastes enough energy to supply nine million people with electricity for an entire year. It takes 30¢ in tax money to pick up just one bottle or can.

Time is running out. Industry is once again attempting to take advantage of its economic status to manipulate the people of Suffolk County. For more information contact Citizens for a Clean Environment, 23 Deer Path Road, Central Islip, New York 11722.

SUFFOLK STREET PAPERS
P.O. Box 159, Selden, N.Y. 11784 (516) 265-5494

STAFF & CONTRIBUTORS FOR THIS ISSUE:

Laura Arata	Mindy Lapsinski
Margon Binstrom	Jerry Mooney
Riley Binstrom	Dan Murray
Russell Brown	Jim Miller
Cathie Davies	Esther Park
Wayne Howe	Lynne Penna
Keith Kesser	Liberation News Service
	American Friends Service Comm.

GRAPHICS:

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Pg. 3 - VVAW/WSO
Pg. 4 - AFSC
Pg. 5 - UFW
Pg. 7 - Bulletin
Popular Press
Pg. 8 - Jerry Mooney

NIXON'S HEALTH PLAN

Continued from page 1

year and individual earning under \$5,000 a year), the unemployed and those considered to be high medical risks.

3. Medicare would subsidize coverage for the elderly, and its benefits would be expanded. However, many elderly people would actually stand to lose under the Nixon program. At present, Medicare provides hospitalization automatically, but if elderly people also want coverage for the cost of a physician they must pay a premium of \$6.30 a month. Under CHIP, however, all health insurance coverage for the elderly (both hospitalization and doctors' visits) will be voluntary, and will depend on the payment of premiums.

CHIP IS NOT HEALTH INSURANCE

The so-called Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan is really not even health insurance. It is primarily "catastrophic illness" insurance. An ordinary healthy family of four, which would usually spend about \$140 a year on doctor bills and \$60 for visits to the dentist, would seldom benefit from CHIP. For in addition to the yearly \$210 premium a family must pay for CHIP, it must also pay the first \$150 of medical expenses per family member, up to a total of \$450 a year. Thus, a family could end up spending \$660 before receiving any assistance from the health insurance plan. Even after the family has spent \$450 in medical costs, it is still not home free. It must still pay 25% of the costs after that up to a maximum of \$1,500. Only after that does CHIP take over and pay all costs.

Although Nixon has touted CHIP as a means of improving the health of the nation, it is clear that the burden of maintaining health will still be on the individual family. Regular check-ups, inoculations, X-rays and other preventive care would obviously come from the first \$150 per person that has to be paid by the family. More than likely, it is that money that will not get spent (especially by the poor and marginally employed), thereby increasing the chances that a catastrophic illness will occur.

MANY WILL NOT BE COVERED

Furthermore, CHIP is not national. The proposal does not guarantee everyone the coverage that it does provide. Instead, it is completely voluntary. Only if people join and pay their share of the premium costs will they be covered. This is likely to leave large numbers of people uncovered.

First to fall between the cracks will be the marginally employed and part-time workers. CHIP does not require employers to offer health insurance until employees have worked 90 days, and does not require coverage of part-time workers at all. Such workers may seek insurance through CHIP, but only through paying much of the \$600 premium themselves. Certainly this will act as an incentive for employers to hire part-time and temporary workers for whom they will not have to pay their share of the premium.

People who do choose to be covered by the Nixon plan will be issued a "credit card" by their insurance company. The insurance company will pay for health care services, then bill the consumer for whatever out-of-pocket costs she or he might owe. However, if a patient defaults on these out-of-pocket costs, she or he may be cut off from medical care altogether. Under CHIP, an insurance company is allowed to cancel a "credit card" if debts are not paid within 90 days, thus cutting off a person's access to all participating medical services.

Continued on page 4

Last month Street Papers had an article about Mary Anne Werner from Smithtown who was prohibited from entering a shop class offered at her Junior High School because she wasn't a boy. Her experience is typical of those of many girls attending Long Island schools. The exact wording of a recent amendment to the State Education Law, Section 3202-A, follows: "Discrimination on account of sex, notwithstanding any general, special, local law or rule or regulation of the Education Department to the contrary, no person shall be refused admission into or be excluded from any course of instruction offered in the state public high school systems by reason of a person's sex. No person shall be disqualified from state public and high school athletic teams by reason of that person's sex except pursuant to regulations promulgated by the State Commissioner of Education."

The Criminal Code Reform Act: One Step Closer to 1984

IMAGINE A COUNTRY.....

...where membership in an organization that allegedly calls for revolutionary change "at some future time" is punishable by 15 years in jail...

...where telephone company workers and landlords are forced to cooperate unobtrusively with government wiretappers...

...where virtually every kind of civil rights, peace and other protest action is threatened with severe penalties under a series of vaguely drafted infringements on the right of assembly.

...where a riot is defined as "an assemblage of five which creates a grave danger to property" (even if it never happens)...

...where police officers are allowed to use deadly force to prevent the escape of a person arrested for any crime, however petty, without regard to the danger posed to the lives of others.

The Soviet Union? South Africa? A fictitious state? No, it's the United States -- or it will be, if Nixon's Criminal Code Reform Act of 1973 is enacted into law.

Ironically, precisely at the time that Nixon is being shown up as the most lawless president in U.S. history, his "law and order" legislation is moving quietly through Congress. (In the Senate the bill is known as S. 1400, in the House as H.R. 6046.) With all the headlines about Watergate, subpoenas, missing tapes, and Juliet's admiration for her father, virtually nothing has appeared in print about this series of proposed laws that make a mockery of the Bill of Rights and threaten to make "1984" a reality ten years ahead of time.

BILL IGNORES 5 YEAR STUDY

S. 1400, a massive 336 page document, grew out of a real need for reform of the U.S. Criminal Code, which presently contains countless duplications and outdated laws. Supposedly, the bill is a "refinement" of the work done by the bipartisan National Commission on Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws which worked from 1966 to 1971 under the chairmanship of former California Governor Pat Brown to produce a draft for a new code. In reality, however, the majority recommendations

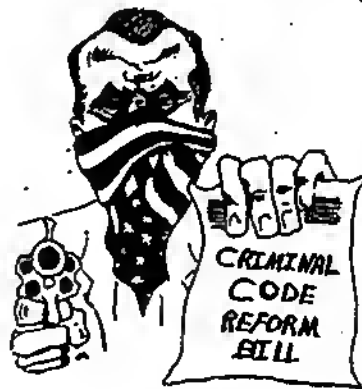
of the Brown Commission have not even been introduced into the Senate version. Instead, S. 1400 and H.R. 6046 represent the work of the Justice Department under the close supervision of John Mitchell.

The bill's massive violations of civil liberties and its vengeful, punitive philosophy make it the most repressive legislation that has been proposed since the McCarthy witch-hunt era. Here are some further features of the measure:

• Death penalty -- nullifies the 1972 Supreme Court ruling against the death penalty by making executions mandatory for certain crimes under certain conditions, without appellate review.

• Secrecy -- provides 3 years, \$25,000 fine for a federal employee who "communicates...classified information" to an unauthorized recipient, even if data were "improperly classified at the time." Provides 7 years, \$50,000 fine for a person who

Continued on page 6



STOP THE B-1 BOMBER

To most Americans B-1 means a vitamin, but to the Air Force and three large corporations, Rockwell International, General Electric and Boeing, B-1 means something very different. B-1 is the name of a proposed new bomber to succeed the B-52 and FB-111 for strategic war and for future conventional wars like Vietnam.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

- The B-1, now only in development stage, may become the most expensive weapon system in military history.
- The B-1 may be obsolete before it is built.
- The B-1 will further distort our misplaced priorities and cripple the national ability to respond to numerous human needs.
- The B-1 is a substantial threat to the environment.
- The B-1 is designed for use in future Vietnam-type wars.
- The B-1 can be stopped.

The reasons why the B-1 should be stopped go much deeper than military arguments about a particular weapons system. At stake are basic issues about the meaning of "security", and the need to change foreign policy and prevent "future Vietnams". We need to move beyond deterrence to disarmament, reorder priorities and develop nationwide plans for economic conversion and reconstruction. We need new alternatives for the future.

FROM DETERRENCE TO DISARMAMENT

The policy of deterrence practiced by the US and USSR since World War II has resulted in a spiraling nuclear arms race. To many supporters of massive military spending, the fact that so

far we have avoided nuclear war is "proof that deterrence works. On at least two occasions, the Berlin crisis and the Cuban missile crisis, it was the wisdom to compromise which saved us, not the power of over-kill.

Supporters of the B-1 bomber argue that its real importance is not for strategic deterrence, but for use in conventional wars like Vietnam. During the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam, Air Force spokesmen argued that the B-1 would be much more effective than the B-52 for similar use in the future.

While this argument itself is open to debate since air defenses also are being improved, the more fundamental point is that most Americans don't want more wars like Vietnam.

WHO WANTS THE B-1 BOMBER ----

The two groups pushing hardest for development and production of the B-1 bomber, the Air Force and major corporations with the B-1 development contracts, have the most to gain in profit and power if the B-1 is eventually built.

Weapons contracts are extremely profitable business. In 1971, the General Accounting Office reported that the average pre-tax profit rate on weapons contracts was 56% on investment in defense sales.

The over-reliance of Boeing and Lockheed on military contracts is a matter of public record. General Electric does 12% business with the military and Rockwell does 25%. When Rockwell was granted the development contract for the B-1, Willard Rockwell Jr. was quoted as saying, "We knew that as a business we had just one more chance--the B-1." What may be good "business", however, may not be necessary for national defense, or for the people.

Continued on page 4

RESIDENTIAL RIGHTS

Continued from page 1

health standards and overcrowded living situations. One of their concerns is the effect the ordinance will have on half-way houses and group homes for foster children. These homes are meeting the emotional and social needs that the traditional family unit not only failed to meet, but in many cases was the destructive factor in these young people's lives.

They also noted that Hempstead is losing its younger people at a rate far greater than any other community in New York and that this would only add to the already existing drain on the youth population.

In the village of Quogue, village attorney Emil De Petris noted on Memorial Day that all of the houses in his village where groupers normally reside were already known to the police and that apparently the ruling had discouraged group rentals this year. However, he said, one house had been rented last week, and the neighbors immediately turned them in by contacting the mayor. The authorities are going to check into the situation as soon as possible, and if the law is being broken they can enforce a penalty of \$100 a day.

De Petris maintains that the ruling applies only to exclusive private communities, and that the courts would probably uphold group living situations in larger municipalities.

The ACLU will almost certainly challenge these new ordinances. Lawrence Sager, the ACLU attorney who argued unsuccessfully in the U.S. Supreme Court against the anti-groupers ordinance, was quoted in Newsday as saying, "You're now talking about a massive sector of this region. With Belle Terre you were talking about a small area, with a vast surrounding area open to society. The constitutional gravity changes when you take in 300 square miles" (the approximate size of Brookhaven).

Immediately following the Supreme Court decision, Brookhaven Supervisor Berraud said that the Town Council would be holding hearings to consider changing their zoning laws to allow a maximum of four unrelated persons to live in one house, and that hearings would be held within two weeks. This appeared in Newsday on April 2, 1974, nearly two months ago, but the hearings have been held off and are now scheduled for July 2nd—in the middle of the July 4th holiday. This is one of the most popular vacation weeks of the year and many people will be away on vacation, involved in holiday activities, or, in the case of students, living elsewhere for the summer.

NIXON'S HEALTH PLAN

Continued from page 2

In addition, insurance companies will be free to charge whatever they can get in negotiations with individual employers (except for employers of less than 50 people, for which there is a stated rate). And employers will be free to pass on the costs of employee health insurance in the form of higher prices.

WINDFALL FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES

The group that stands to gain the most from this plan is the insurance companies. This is no surprise, since rich insurance executives contributed heavily to Nixon's political campaigns. W. Clement Stone, for example, chairman of the large Combined Insurance Company, gave Nixon \$2.8 million in 1968 and another \$2 million in 1972. The January 26, 1974 issue of Business Week states, "If the Administration's bill passes... two years after implementation starts... health insurers could collect double their present income."

The only group this scheme does not benefit is the health care consumers. CHIP does not guarantee health care as a human right. It guarantees only private health insurance, and only catastrophic private health insurance, and only if the consumer can afford it. If the consumer is unhappy with the plan, Nixon's insurance bill allows her or him the ultimate freedom not to participate at all.



In any case, the hearing will be held at the Patchogue Town Hall, South Ocean Avenue, at 8:00 p.m., and residents will be given the opportunity to voice their opinions. A large turnout could conceivably influence the board's decision.

The Belle Terre decision was the Supreme Court's first venture into local zoning in almost 50 years and it is felt that it has paved the way for local governments to arbitrarily and selectively restrict the living habits of millions of Americans.

Arguments have been put forward that the proposed ordinances are intended not so much to outlaw group living as to keep out undesirable, noisy and unruly neighbors. However, the correlation is not clear as to how anti-groupers laws will affect undesirable, noisy and unruly "legal families."

HOUSING SHORTAGE

Another thing to be considered—especially here in Suffolk County—is how this is going to affect an already existing severe housing shortage. Lee Koppelman of the Nassau/Suffolk Regional Planning Committee has stated his concern. He explains that the community is really deciding on what constitutes a group that can live together, rather than on how a house can provide for comfortable living. One example he gives is that of a mother, father and ten adult children living together legally in one house. If the family moved out and five stewardesses moved in, this would be considered undesirable and unlawful, even though the facilities would probably better accommodate the new residents, who would probably not all be there at the same time.

Mr. Koppelman has also been quoted as saying that "this ruling can mean one very direct thing for Suffolk. At present, grouping is merely symptomatic of the overwhelming shortage of available housing for young people in Suffolk. This has resulted in thousands of illegal occupancies—in refinished basements, in attics, in homes that should but aren't zoned for one family only. Rulings of this kind can lead to much more of the same crush."

The controversy over this ruling is far from over and many communities will be holding hearings in attempts to change local zoning laws. We urge committees or groups working against these changes to contact us so that we can have a clearer understanding of the ensuing struggle and share it with the rest of the community.

STOP THE B-1 BOMBER

Continued from page 3

WHAT ARE OUR NATIONAL PRIORITIES?

The United States is number one in military power. But we are 8th in doctor-patient ratio, 14th in literacy, 14th in infant mortality, 25th in life expectancy.

Spending over \$1 TRILLION on military power has inevitably meant no spending in many other areas. One B-1 bomber (\$62 million) would pay for the maintenance and supply of 20 health centers treating a total of 800,000 patients every year. Two B-1 bombers (\$124 million) would pay for a nutrition program for the elderly, providing 260,000 meals per year. Three B-1 bombers (\$186 million) would pay for the construction of 11½ typical high schools.

Costs for the B-1 are constantly going up. Even taking a low estimate of \$50 billion, the cost of the B-1 bomber system over ten years will be equivalent to \$238 from every American or approximately \$1000 from a family of four.

Public pressure curtailed the ABM program. It stopped the SST from being built and it can stop the B-1 bomber.



UNITED FARMWORKERS BOYCOTT

UFW ASKS SUPPORT TO STOP SALES
OF SCAB LETTUCE, GRAPES, WINE

Dear Brothers and Sisters of Suffolk County,

We would like to tell you a little about ourselves and our struggle in hopes that you will understand our work in Suffolk County. We are farm workers from the San Joaquin Valley in California, where we are on strike because of unfair working conditions, child labor and poor wages.

Ever since we can remember we have worked in the fields, from one side of the San Joaquin Valley to the other, picking oranges and harvesting plums, grapes and lettuce. Many children always worked along with us, for that was the only way their families could make enough money to feed themselves and keep a roof over their heads. Sometimes not even this combined effort produced enough money for food. Most of the time the children had no time to go to school, but when they did, they worked in the fields before school and right after school again.

Before our union (the United Farm Workers) was started, we worked in the fields for as little as 80¢ an hour. During harvest season, we had to work seven days a week, or we would lose our jobs. We had to put in a 13-hour day, from sunup to sundown. When we got home at night we hardly had the strength to lift our hands to eat. During the winter, however, it was a very different story. Then there wasn't enough work and we didn't have enough money to pay for food or other bills.

When we picked oranges (and other fruits too), they would spray the trees with pesticides. We would get all white and dusty, and be sick with headaches, and our eyes would tear and we couldn't breathe well. When the sprays got on our skin they burned.

In the past few years, the United Farm Workers Union has made important changes. Some wages have gone up to as much as \$2.30 an hour, and we now have medical clinics, life insurance and credit unions—all things we never had before.

In 1970, after 5 years of striking and boycotting, we won contracts with the growers. But in 1973 the contracts expired and the growers refused to negotiate new contracts with us, preferring instead to sign "sweetheart contracts" with the Teamsters Union. We could not vote for the union of our choice, the growers told us, because as farm workers we are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act.

The only way we could defend our union and our freedom of choice was to strike. Thousands of us walked out of the fields. Thousands of us were jailed, including priests and nuns who came to help us in our struggle. Then the growers brought in Teamster goons whom they paid \$67.50 a day....more than we get for a whole week's work. The Teamsters beat us up. Every day the violence got worse. Then in August, two of our brothers were murdered. To strike any longer was to invite more violence, and that was not our goal.

So on August 31, 1973, 600 families like us left our friends and homes behind us. We left Delano, California and spread out across the country to gather support for our boycott. We know this had to be done because there is no other way. We have tried to fight non-violently for our union rights in California but this has become impossible because of the injustice of the local police sheriffs, the Western Conference of Teamsters, and the growers who fail to recognize that we have the right to a decent salary, security at work, decent working conditions, and dignity in our work and for our families.



MIGRANT HOUSING AT GALLO CAMP NO. 3

We have come all the way from California to ask for your support and help. PLEASE DON'T BUY GRAPES, ICE-BERG LETTUCE (that does not have the UFW Eagle on it) OR GALLO WINES (a list of Gallo wine products is printed below). The boycott is now our only chance of success.

To make the boycott work, the United Farm Workers need your support on the picket line. If you can help, please contact one of the numbers listed below.

In Solidarity,
La Familia Gonzalez
United Farm Workers
AFL-CIO



¡VIVA LA CAUSA!

UFW SUFFOLK COUNTY PICKET LINES

SOUTH SHORE:

104a - Bay Shore
South Shore Mall, Sunrise Hwy
Sat. 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

104b - West Babylon
680 West Main Street
Sat. 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

104c - Bayville
Sunrise Highway
Sat. 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

104d - Greenvale
N. Washington Avenue
Sat. 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

104e - Patchogue
Sunrise Highway
Sat. 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

NORTH SHORE:

104f - Commack
Archie, Turnpike
Sat. 11:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

104g - Northport
Route 25A
Sat. 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

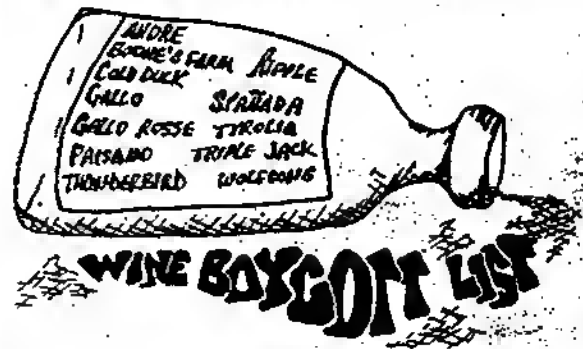
104h - Greenvale
108 Broadway
Sat. 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m.

104i - Huntington
Main Street, 25A
Sat. 1:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

104j - Huntington
West Whiteman Mall
Sat. 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

104k - Rocky Point
Please call number below

For further information please call
757-6418 North Shore
888-4221 South Shore
251-8280 South Shore



BULLETIN BOARD

Impeachment Materials

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is convinced that the majority of Americans favor impeachment, and is now seeking to "translate that opinion into Congressional action." It has prepared a 56-page booklet entitled Why President Nixon Should Be Impeached, which includes chapters detailing the impeachment process, its history, and an examination of Nixon's offenses. It is available for \$1 from Public Affairs Press, 419 Jersey Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

ACLU has also prepared a stamp-sized impeachment sticker to be used on envelopes, especially those to Congresspeople. It shows a picture of Nixon with IMPEACH stamped across his face. One 30-stamp sheet costs \$1 (including mailing), and can be obtained from the ACLU, 323 W. Fifth St., Los Angeles, California 90013.

Summer Legal Projects

The National Lawyers' Guild is sponsoring a series of eight summer projects this year, aimed at involving law students and legal workers in the ongoing work of various important political struggles.

Briefly, the eight projects are: Native American project, Black Lung Association, Colorado Farmworkers, California Farmworkers, Lawton-Gardner Defense, Attica, Gulfport Pulpwood Cutters, and Discharge Upgrading.

Although there is wide diversity among the projects, there are common purposes uniting them all. Of primary importance is the substantive legal and political support that will be provided by project members. The projects will also provide members with work experiences in alternative practice of law in a political context.

Project members will be paid approximately \$50 per week to cover room, board and expenses, with perhaps extra money for extraordinary expenses (such as gasoline when long distances must be covered).

For more information, contact the National Lawyers' Guild, 23 Camello St., New York, N.Y. 10014. (212) 255-8026.

Women's Film Catalog

The Women's Film Co-op now has a Women's Film Catalog available. It includes a list of films the Co-op distributes, films they recommend, a video section, as well as a list of women working collectively in film, a bibliography on women

and film, and a distributor's list. Also included are articles on "Working Together: Process and Politics," "How to Make a Film Festival," "Image Rip-Offs," and "Being a Filmmaker."

Copies cost \$1.50 each for individuals and community groups, \$2.00 for institutions. Write to Women's Film Co-op, 200 Main St., Northampton, Mass. 01060.

Report on Abortion and Minors

The American Civil Liberties Union has published a report on Abortion and the Constitutional Rights of Minors, by Rutgers Law Professor Ruth Jane Zuckerman. The report sets forth a detailed legal argument for finding that the Supreme Court's declaration of women's fundamental right to an abortion applies to minors, "so long as the minor is sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of the treatment when it is explained to her and so long as she has consented to it."

The 25-page report includes a state-by-state examination of legislation on medical treatment of minors, as well as a fact sheet that explains abortion procedures, costs and other matters in simple terms.

The report is available for \$1 from ACLU, 22 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Books for Women Organizers

The National Student Association Women's Center and the Organizers Book Center have jointly issued a catalog of books for women organizers.

The nineteen books and pamphlets are all "how to" materials. The books range from such standards as "Our Bodies Our Selves" to a 60-page guide on organizing a women's center; a training manual on abortion counseling; the "Circle One Self Health Handbook;" and a direct action organizing handbook for women.

The brochure describing the materials, Books for Women Organizers, is available from the Organizers Book Center, P.O. Box 21066, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Poster and Pamphlet on Guinea-Bissau

A multicolor silk screen poster commemorating the September 24, 1973 Independence of Guinea-Bissau from Portuguese rule is now available from the Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (CCLAMG). The 2 foot by 3 foot poster depicts scenes from liberated Guinea-Bissau, silhouetted against a rising sun and a map of Africa.

Also available from CCLAMG is a pamphlet entitled "Sun of Our Freedom: The Independence of Guinea-Bissau." In 36 pages it tells the story of the new nation through poems, photos, proverbs, quotations and narrative.

Posters cost \$1.50 each (including postage); 10 or more cost \$1 each plus 10% postage. Single pamphlets cost 60¢ (including postage); 10 or more cost 25¢ each, plus 10% postage. Make checks payable to CCLAMG and send to 2546 North Halsted, Chicago, Ill. 60614.

CRIMINAL CODE REFORM ACT

Continued from page 3

receives "national defense information" and "fails to deliver it promptly" back.

• Contempt -- increases the penalty for refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees like the House Internal Security Committee to 3 years, \$25,000 fine. (Would this be applicable to Nixon's refusal to cooperate with Congressional Committees as well?)

• Obscenity -- makes criminals of all persons who in any way disseminate any material describing sexual intercourse or depicting nudity. Offers easy vehicle for political censorship as well.

• Marijuana -- provides 1 year, \$10,000 fine for possession of minor amount for personal use.

• Demonstrations -- permits the mass arrest of demonstrators within sight or sound of the President by the ingenious device of declaring them to be trespassers on a "Temporary Residence of the President."

THREATENS FREEDOM of the PRESS

A major portion of the bill is aimed at restricting the freedom of the press. (After such exposes as My Lai, the Pentagon Papers and Watergate, it is perhaps not surprising that Nixon wants a way to stifle the press.) Nine different

sections seriously restrict public access to government information, including military and non-military "Intelligence of the United States" (on undefined term which is open to just about any interpretation) and material pertaining to "the conduct of foreign relations affecting the national defense." Severe penalties are authorized for past or present federal employees who leak information, for newsmen who use it and for publishers who print it. Section 1121 of the bill actually carries a maximum penalty of death for anyone who releases information which "may" be used to the injury of the U.S. or to the advantage of a foreign power. Under this section, it is possible that both Daniel Ellsberg and the publisher of the New York Times could have been executed for releasing the Pentagon Papers.

It is essential that the public become better informed about the "Criminal Code Reform Act", and that this legislation not be allowed to become law as a result of ignorance, apathy and irresponsibility. We urge people to write to their Congressional Representative (Pike or Grover) as well as to Senators Javits and Buckley, and to ask them what they are going to do about this repressive bill.

One organization that is working actively against this legislation is the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 3306 Ross Place NW, Washington D.C. 20008

We feel that an important function that can provide is to publish a comprehensive guide to educational, political and cultural events. We would ask you to alert us to what you and your groups are doing so that we may all share in these activities. Thus Suffolk Street Papers could develop as a reliable informative source to the people of Suffolk County.

JUNE 1 - N.Y. FEMINIST THEATRE TROUPE-invites you to experience Consciousness Raising through theatre. Profits will go to the Suffolk Chapter of the National Organization of Women. Oakdale Shopping Center 8:00 p.m. (over the bowling alley)

JUNE 8-9 - YARD SALE for SUFFOLK STREET PAPERS - from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Bring items to sell) 57 S. Evergreen Drive Selden, New York Call Donna 698-7542

JUNE 15 - UFW DINNER - sponsored by the Suffolk Peace Coalition and the Unitarian Fellowship of Huntington. Come and enjoy Mexican Food and Music. 7:30 p.m. Unitarian Fellowship Hall \$5.00 per Brown Rd., Huntington For reservations call: Annie Davis MO 9-4431 Rosemary Reilly MO 6-6533

JUNE 16 - PEACE & JUSTICE FAIR - Long Island organizations focusing on the social needs of the community are invited to set up booths on the grounds of Peacemith House, 90 Pennsylvania Ave., Massapequa. Allard Lowenstein, Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, will speak on "A Better Community, A Better World."

For arrangements contact:

Marty Greenhouse 799-4088
Ellie Ver Nooy 785-0381
Dorothy Krash 798-6493

JUNE 23 - L.I.E.J.A. BARBECUE - at 3:00 p.m. 21 Comet Road, Rocky Point. Directions - From Rte 25A turn onto Broadway At next light turn right onto King Rd. Continue 7 blocks and turn left onto Comet Rd. #21 is a gray house on the right. For further information call LIEJA office 273-3265.

JUNE 23 - IMPEACHMENT PALLY - sponsored by the Citizens Lobby for the Impeachment Process. Time 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Manhasset Valley Park (opposite A&S on Northern Blvd.) For further information call Sheila Cayton 829-5050



June 1974

Suffolk StreetPapers

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Smith Haven Minked Smith Haven Mall 724-6161	Response 124 New Bedford 781-7900
Impact 218 Rensselaer Ave., Riverhead 727-2210	Protons 1843 5th Ave., Brentwood 231-7220
Middle Earth Switchboard 485 Fulton Ave., Hempstead 282-0100	Legal Aid Society 260 W. Main St., Bay Shore 885-6300
People for Adequate Welfare 405-1150	Hempstead Environmental Project 724-1534
Sound Food Corp 541 Lake Ave., St. James 863-0822	Dept. of Social Services 75 4th Ave., Bay Shore 888-7330
Planned Parenthood of Suffolk Co. GA 6-6705	Brookhaven Day Care 888-3222
Alcoholics Anonymous Riverhead 727-0308	Eastern Farm Workers Beaver Dam Rd., Selden 286-8004

VVAW/WSO
Post Office Box 98
Selden, N.Y. 11784
744-4385

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Help Women's Center 855 Montauk Hwy, Oakdale 567-0772	League of Women Voters 18 Woodhollow Lane, Huntington 421-3217
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National Organization for Women (N.O.W.)
751-1811

LEGAL ADVICE CLINICS

Feminist Legal Referral: Help Women's Center 855 Montauk Hwy, Oakdale 567-0772	People's Town Hall 485 New York Ave., Huntington 423-8330 Tuesday 8:00 p.m.
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Long Island Equal Justice Association sponsored clinics: Brentwood Neighborhood Center 88 Wicks Rd., Brentwood 273-3288 Monday 7 - 10 p.m.	Union Hispanics 183 West Ave., Patchogue 286-1087 Tuesday 7 - 10 p.m.
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Eastern Farm Community Food Coop. 75 W. Main St., Riverhead 727-0308 Alameda Wednesday 7:00 - 10 p.m.	A.E.C. Legal Action Center Catherine Blvd., Amityville 463-0800 Alameda Wednesday 7 - 10 p.m.
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JULY 1-4 VVAW/WSO NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON D.C. 5 demands.....
*Universal and Unconditional Amnesty *Implement the Agreement-End all Aid to Thieu and Lon Nol
*Single-type Discharge for All Vets *Decent Benefits for All Vets *Kick Nixon Out
-for further information in Suffolk call 744-4265
-bring a sleeping bag and stay for all 4 days.

JULY 2 - BROOKHAVEN TOWN COUNCIL HEARING - on the anti-grouter zoning. Patchogue Town Hall 8:00 p.m. South Ocean Avenue, Patchogue

LINES FOR THE OILMEN

We stand to lose the sun
flashing in ceris of oqeamarine,
the foam as white as the gulls,
fabster, crab & clam,
the wind enriched with iodine,
the massage of breaking surf,
warmth of sun on salt-dried skin,
the healing rinse of ocean.

A fisherman at the bar says
to get us off our beaches
they'll sweeten us on gas lines,
pump and pipe feces into our ocean,
boil it with bacterial spores,
float carcasses ashore in the waves,
& thicken it with slime and greed.
They'll change the weather on the weekends.

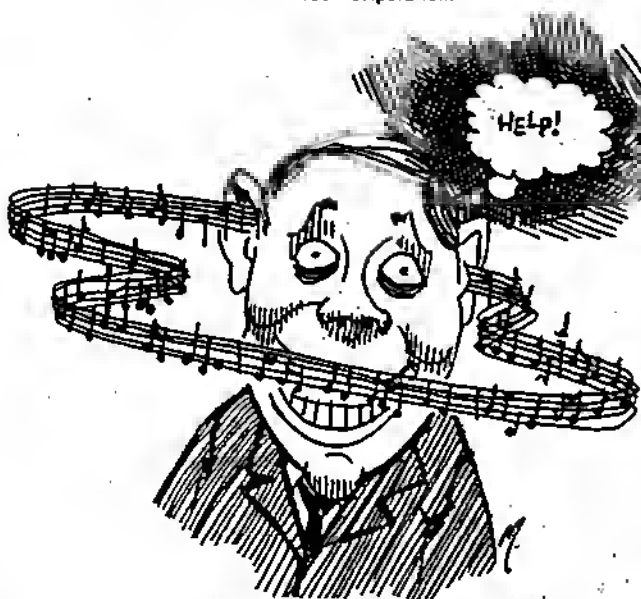
He's right. I hear them oozing
in the ads for backyard pools,
drilling it into our brains.

-Don McNeely

UZAK AS BIG BUSINESS

"So on Friday we play tunes to blow people down because they are wound up. On Monday we want to pick them up because they are down. We are playing games with people. That's really what we are doing. I hate to use the expression, but we are human engineers. But, gee, that wouldn't look good in print."

Bob Willard, Marketing Vice-President of the Muzak Corporation.



"Keeping the Workers Working and the Bosses Smiling"

Now so integral a part of our daily lives, you might think that Muzak just naturally emanates from the ceiling. But the Muzak Corp. is a \$400 million a year industry with an estimated captive audience of 80 million listeners in 26 countries.

Eighty per cent of Muzak's high precision speakers are aimed to the work environment, says Tony Woods, Executive Vice-President of the Los Angeles Muzak franchise which, valued at \$2 million, is one of 283 nationwide Muzak franchises.

Explaining the work habits of those bored by their jobs, Bob Willard says that "from 8 until 10:30 a.m. they are in constant decline. After a break and the idea of lunch they had a tendency to pick back up. When they return from lunch they are close to the efficiency they were at in the morning. It is constant decline from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. and then after a break there is a tendency to pick up until quitting time."

"What we do with our music is to program just the opposite, varying the tempo, rhythm and the number of instruments. When people are at high efficiency we are at a low stimulus value and as people go down we climb." "A company's yearly income is pretty well fixed. Profit depends on only one thing -- the output of your people. And if you want more profit you've got to make your people more efficient. In this way, Muzak functions as management's tool."

Muzak, however, is not for everyone. According to Willard it has little value to executives. "The only time we recommend it for executives is to cover up conversations. Say we are talking about salaries and we don't want the girls to hear. We turn on the Muzak and it masks the conversation and keeps it in the room."

In response to the manipulative nature of Muzak, Willard says: "People might consider it a form of brainwashing, but we don't like that term. We feel that people who are doing their jobs and who want to be working can benefit. Ultimately, it is not a question of how a person feels but whether or not they do a better job with Muzak."

ATTICA CONTINUES

A hearing on April 29th in Buffalo, N.Y. was the latest stage in the legal cases of the 61 men who were indicted for their part in the Attica Prison Rebellion in September 1971. The hearing was scheduled to determine whether the defense and the prosecution were ready to go to trial.

On the day of the hearing, four of the Attica defendants were beaten and maced in the Erie County Jail, which is next door to the courthouse. The beatings occurred after two of the defendants, Richard Fisher (Baba) and Bernard Strobe (Shango) had refused to have their hands handcuffed behind their backs. "For us to go to court," explained one of the defendants, "we have to pass through a dingy tunnel that has many holes in the concrete floor, and two staircases which are very steep. One could be very easily hurt if he slipped and did not have the use of his hands or arms to brace himself."

Sheriff's deputies (some of whom were part of the attack force at Attica) beat and maced the two defendants and forced handcuffs on them. They then beat and maced other Attica defendants on the same cellblock floor.

Richard Fisher and Bernard Strobe were kept in a room adjoining the courtroom all through the day as the calendar call continued. Judge Ball would not allow any of the defendants to come into the court. The lawyers and those defendants who were not in jail asked Ball to stop the proceedings and to order the warden to allow the lawyers into the jail, which he had suddenly closed to them. Ball refused to order the warden to do anything, saying that it wasn't under his jurisdiction.

Later that day, lawyers were finally allowed into the jail one by one to speak to their clients. A number of Attica defendants had been maced in an attack led by the warden himself. Mariano Gonzalez, who was not scheduled to go to court, was beaten unconscious and had bruises all over his body, and was taken off the floor and put into isolation. No medical attention was given and no outside doctor allowed in. Chris "Oji" Reed, who had his leg shot off during the assault on Attica and now

wears an artificial leg, had a fractured hand. Legal papers and other private property, which the jail labeled contraband, were confiscated, and a 24-hour keep-locked imposed.

"Attica is still going on," said one member of the defense committee.

Inside the courtroom, defendants and lawyers asked the court how they could possibly be ready to go to trial when "the state has set up roadblocks." They cited the fact that the government has failed to turn over all of the discovery material (photos, video tapes, films, names of witnesses, etc.) as well as the fact that there are still a number of motions that the defense has made that other judges have yet to rule on.

Another factor is the lack of money. "How can we perform our obligations when we are impoverished?" asked one of the lawyers. "The prosecution has been dipping deep down into the pockets of the taxpayers and we haven't gotten one penny." So far, the state of New York has spent \$4 million in the preparation of its case. The Attorney General is asking the New York State Legislature for another \$1,550,000 and the State Department of Corrections and Erie County for a combined total of nearly \$3.5 million, for increased security and more courtrooms.

Despite the fact that all the defendants are "indigent", the defense has so far been unsuccessful in getting the state to pay court costs.

The Attica Brothers Legal Defense needs people and money to help prepare the defense. They also have a wide variety of speakers and pamphlets and a film if you want to spread the word in your community. Send money and request information from Attica Brothers Legal Defense, 1370 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

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Oneonta Chapter Report

Since the Buffalo Regional Meeting, our chapter has built for, and participated in the West Point demonstrations. We also sent people down to Washington for the July 1-4 demonstrations.

Two chapter members went to the Vietnam Conference in Montreal.

Winter Soldier sales continue.

We have established a mailing list of progressive people in the Oneonta area. Before, we only sent mail to members and chapters in this region, along with the National Office.

Weaknesses:

We have not done any follow-up work from the demos yet. Contrary to expectations, activity this summer has fallen off. We expect things to pick up again in the coming weeks.

Strengths:

Collective responsibility for getting work done has increased greatly. There's no problem getting things done anymore.

The demonstration gave members a greater sense of unity and organization. It was a great experience for everybody. Everybody feels that the demonstration successfully accomplished what it set out to do, that is, to bring our five demands to the people of this country, and to show the strength of the anti-imperialist movement in this country.

Although we are still unsuccessful at getting a study group going, the political discussion around the proposed objectives showed an advanced level of political consciousness among chapter members.

Meetings are well attended.

We are gaining some new members.



VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, INC.



40-H Ramona Park Rochester, NY 14615 (tel.) 716/647-1852

NY & NJ REGIONAL MEETING AT ONEONTA ROCHESTER CHAPTER REPORT

STRENGTHS: Work with the Military Information Program of Rochester is progressing; we have a core of people with and without experience in DUP, draft/military/reservist counseling and expect to "go public" within a few weeks.

Our mailing list continues to grow.

We had a good film-showing/speaking gig at Brockport State College with the Regional Coordinator. Campus potential seems very positive for growth.

Winter Soldier sales may be picking up, thereby giving us a better financial base.

WEAKNESSES: A fairly general lack of organizational identity has kept meeting attendance and day-to-day work commitment down, and overlaps into other areas such as;

Lack of a good financial base: we have been mainly dependent on WS sales for finances - now we are quite hard-pressed to get out the monthly mailing.

Between outside work, school, and organizational identity conflicts, we also face the reality here of having our experienced people move away with no "replacements" in terms of new people. This is generally true for the summer, but in Rochester it seems doubly so.

Lack of regularity in communication with the RO and NO.

Although this report may appear somewhat negative, we do not wish to leave that impression. This year has good potential, and even at our present level we are more effective than we were a year ago. We have a good relationship to the RU and RSB, as well as other local groups. It seems that the problems we face are not uncommon to all Movement efforts, in terms of people and funds. All in all we have a positive outlook. Our media contacts are good - time is all that prevents developing more programs.

We will stay with two votes at this time.

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